J. W. BRAY

New-York Tribune.

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WAR NEWS.

From Gen. Meade's Army.

—Gen. Meade has been so much troubled by resident Rebels in Virginia, who play the loyalist by day and destroy railroads by night, that he has ordered that hereafter, when any damage is done to the roads, the people within ten miles of the place will be forced to make the necessary repairs. If this does not stop the depredations, he will send the entire population of the locality beyond our lines, and take their property for Government use.

—A number of our sutlers, while going from Washington to the front on Saturday with their wagons, were obliged from the severe heat to lag behind the train. Mosby's cavalry pounced upon and captured them. Our cavalry followed, recovered a portion of the stores, and at last accounts were pursuing the Rebel guerrillas.

—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the Army of the Potomac says: The enemy made a reconnoissance of our position on the other side of the Rappahannock, near Brandy Station, on the 4th, and attacked Buford; but he drove them back with but a slight skirmish in which he had five men slightly wounded.

—It is understood in the Army of the Potomac that Lee has been re-enforced by Bishop-Gen. Polk's entire Division; but at the same time Lee has sent a division to help Beauregard, at Charleston. None of Lee's infantry are north of the Rapidan.

—The latest advices from the Army of the Potomac state that our forces occupy Beverly Ford, thus further protecting the line of the Rappahannock. No new movements of either army are reported.

From Gen. Grant's Army.

—The report of the operations of the Army of the Tennessee, from the day that Maj.-Gen. Grant assumed immediate command of the expedition against Vicksburg to the surrender of that place, is published in the official gazette. He says that it is a striking feature, so far as his observation goes, of the present Volunteer army of the United States, that there is nothing which men are called upon to do, mechanical or professional, that accomplished adepts cannot be found for the duty required in almost every regiment. He cannot close his report without an expression of thankfulness for his good fortune in being placed in co-operation with an officer of the Navy who accorded to every move that seemed for the interest and success of our arms his hearty and energetic support. Admiral Porter, he adds, and the very efficient officers under him, have ever shown the greatest readiness in their co-operation—no matter what was to be done or what risk to be taken, either by their men or their vessels. Without this prompt and cordial support his movements would have been very much embarrassed, if not wholly defeated.

—Dispatches from Memphis of the 5th represent that everything is quiet on the river below. Col. Hatch reports that Forrest, Biffles and Wilson are retreating, with their forces entirely broken up, and their men deserting in every direction. Col. Hatch has divided his force, and is scouring the country, picking up all the small squads he can find. A scout who left Meridon on the 1st, and Okalona on the 2d, reports that Gen. Joe Johnston's army is at Enterprise and Brandon, under the direct command of Gen. Hardee [illegible] ready to the Rebel [illegible] notice.

—Yazoo City, says The New-Orleans [illegible] been stripped. The hostile attitude of the people—their planting of torpedoes in the river—the destruction of the DeKalb, and the guerrilla firing upon our boats—justified this retaliation. Some two thousand bales of cotton (C. S. A.,) a large quantity of merchandise and steamboat furniture, stored in the town, with two steamboat loads of contrabands, were taken away.

—A late naval expedition up the Black River resulted in the capture of the fine steamer Louisville, which has long been engaged in the transportation of Rebel troops, provisions and munitions in the Trinity and Tensas rivers. She belonged to James Combs; is only two years old; was elegantly furnished, and is one of the fastest boats on the Mississippi. She is valued at $100,000.

—A reconnoissance under Major Warden of Gen. Ransom's staff, to Woodville, 70 miles from Natchez, destroyed 5 locomotives, 43 platform and 12 passenger cars, and burned a Rebel cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufacturing goods to the value of $200,000.

—There were 20 women and several children killed in Vicksburg during the seige. Their blood is on the hands of Pemberton, who refused to permit them to leave the city.

—Gen. Herron's division, while at Natchez, destroyed an immense amount of Rebel stores, and captured a large quantity of salt from Louisiana for Lee's army, and a supply of cattle from Texas.

—In the late operations against Jackson Gen. Sherman lost about 1,000 men. The army is now undergoing a complete reorganization.

—Gen. Grant has some dozen skeleton regiments of colored troops organizing at Vicksburg.

From Gen. Gillmore's Army.

—We have dates from off Charleston to the 4th instant. The siege was going on favorably. Admiral Dahlgren and all his officers are confident of success. A correspondent says that the grand battle will begin during this week, and will be the most furious of the war. The Ironsides is within 500 yards of Sumter. Both sides are putting up land batteries on James and Morris Islands. There has been little cannonading of late. The enemy are evidently saving their ammunition. Union re-enforcements have arrived. The capture of about 500 Rebels by the New-York "Lost Children" (Enfans Perdu) is reported. They had gone to a small island near Folly Island, where our men succeeded in bagging the whole lot with scarcely a show of fight. On Saturday morning, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock, a column of Rebel infantry made a sortie on one of the batteries in course of erection, but was handsomely repulsed with considerable loss. Our English friends have had their feelings hurt again. On the night of the 1st, a blockade-runner tried to get out of Charleston harbor, but was discovered by the Ironsides and sunk by a broadside. It is supposed that a fine load of cotton was lost to the Liverpool market; the crew very probably went down with the vessel. On the previous night the steamer Kate, a swift, Clyde-built craft, was captured by the Iroquois. The Kate had a cargo of cotton from Wilmington. She was sent North to be condemned.

—A private letter from Morris Island, dated Aug. 1, says: "It is just reported here that a re-enforcement of between 7,000 and 8,000 troops have arrived outside, and that they are to be landed to-night on the south end of Folly Island."

—We have advices by steamer from Charleston to the 6th. Our men were still at work upon their new batteries. The grand attack on Sumter was to begin on Monday last.

—By way of Fortress Monroe we have news from Stono Inlet, near Charleston, to Friday last, 7th inst. At that time the siege was going on well.

From Gen. Foster's Army.

—*The Norfolk Virginian* of Aug. 3 says:

"A Rebel deserter, Wm. J. Turner, belonging to Portsmouth, arrived in Norfolk last evening direct from Fort Darling. He says the fort is built in the form of a square, three-quarters of it being of sand, and the remaining portion casemated and roofed with railroad iron. The armament consists of six guns, three of which are 7-inch rifles and are stationed in the casemates. The other three are mounted *en barbette* over the sand-built part of the works. The bluff battery, or 'pits,' as it is called, is very ingeniously constructed—six holes, or casemates, are dug in the face of the bluff, in each of which a gun is placed. It is impossible for any one on the river to observe what they are or how they can be reached. Capt. S. S. Lee is in command of the fort."

—A Newbern dispatch of the 4th inst. says: Concurrent testimony continually arriving here from Wilmington, N. C., establishes the fact that the enemy are daily receiving an immense amount of supplies into that port, in spite of the blockade. Machinery of all kinds, locomotives, railroad iron, guns of the heaviest caliber, blankets, medicines, shoes, and everything which the Rebels require, are daily brought in by the cargo, as if no blockade existed at all. Officers and crews are constantly leaving Wilmington for England to man the privateers which are being built there for the Rebel navy.

—We learn that the Unionists of Eastern North Carolina are about to hold a convention to urge upon the Union Government the policy of pushing into North Carolina a force sufficient to occupy Weldon, Wilmington and Raleigh. This done, they think the Rebels would be compelled to abandon both North Carolina and Virginia, and both States might be at once reattached to the Union.

—We learn from Fortress Monroe that Gen. Foster has recently been engaged in reconnoitering up the James River, and has obtained information of much value.

From Gen. Rosecrans's Army.

—According to *The St. Louis Union*, the position of the Army of the Cumberland is, at present, at Tullahoma and Winchester—places about 17 miles apart. Tullahoma is held by Gen. Johnson's division. Gen. Rosecrans's Headquarters are in Mary Sharp College, at Winchester. Gen. McCook's corps is at that place. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis is in command of the post. Gen. Thomas's corps is at Dechord, four miles from Winchester. Gen. Crittenden's occupies Manchester, Hillsboro, McMinnville and Stephenson. The position of Bragg's army is not, and cannot be given.

—A Memphis dispatch of Aug. 3 says: Robinson's Rebel force, having been driven from West Tennessee, has joined Chalmers in Mississippi. Jesse Forrest, with about 800 cavalry, was at Jack's Creek three days ago. Gen. Dodge has sent a force after [illegible] Governor of Georgia is making extensive preparations to stop raids into that State. It says a large force of raiders from Gen. Rosecrans's army was at Whiteside.

From Gen. Banks's Army.

—By the George Washington, from New-Orleans, we have dates to the first inst. There is no war news. Not a word about the great defeat of Banks by Dick Taylor, over which the Rebels have had a week's crow. Banks, in utter obliviousness of his ruinous defeat has gone up to Vicksburg to shake hands with Grant, and examine the configuration of that "last ditch," in which sundry Rebel armies have promised to die.

—The following correspondence will be read with pleasure and gratification. It is the first gleam of fraternal light which has beamed upon the dark feelings ruling the existing contest:

PORT HUDSON, La., Tuesday, July 14, 1863.

The undersigned, representing the officers of the 12th Arkansas Infantry, take this method of returning their sincere thanks to the officers and men of the 165th New-York Zouaves, for the uniform kind and courteous treatment received by us at their hands since the surrender of this place.

Should the fortunes of war ever reverse our positions, we will not forget them, but endeavor to reciprocate their kindness to the best of our ability.

T. J. REID, Colonel.
J. S. WALKER, Lieut.-Colonel.
T. O. SMITH, Major.
C. H. JONAS, Capt. and A. Q. M.
J. R. THORNTON, Adjutant.

To F. AGNUS, Captain Commanding 3d Zouaves.

From Gen. Burnside's Army.

—*The Paris* (Ky.) *Citizen* of Aug. 5 states that Gen. Carter's division has moved forward toward the Cumberland, and that there are strong indications that the 23d army corps will not remain inactive much longer. The Union commander at Mount Sterling states that numerous small squads of Rebels were hovering about the mountains prior to the election ready to come down and prevent the election—but ample preparations were made to give them a warm reception.

—A special dispatch from Lexington says: "Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the borders. Refugees from East Tennessee report that Forrest's mounted force is to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord. A Rebel brigade, under Armstrong, has arrived at the former place. Gen. Burnside arrived in Lexington on Friday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active."

From Gen. Blunt's Army.

—A recent dispatch from Fort Blunt, Indian Territory, says a battle is imminent at this point. Since our victory at Honey Springs, Cherokee Nation, on the 17th ult., the Rebels have been re-enforced by returning to the old battle-field Cooper's force of 4,000, augmented by Cabell's Arkansas Brigade of 2,500 strong, and Bailey's Brigade, about 500—in all about 7,250 and 10 pieces of artillery. The Union force here is but 2,500 efficient men. The 13th Kansas Infantry and a battalion of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, in all 800 men, are making forced marches from Fort Scott, and are expected here on Thursday. About Sunday next General Blunt will cross and attack. The General says he will make it a fight or a foot-race. In attack lies our only safety. We cannot stay without being surrounded, and we cannot retreat without disaster. We believe in Blunt and victory.

—Dispatches from Cairo say that the entire territory west of the Mississippi will very soon be brought under complete subjection. Gen. Davidson is moving down through the center of Arkansas, having frequent skirmishes with the Rebels and whipping them in every instance. Beside this, there is another and very important expedition about starting which is expected to finish the Rebellion throughout the South-West. The Rebel papers are frantically calling for bushwhackers and guerrillas to harrass boats on the Mississippi, and, if possible, close the river to travel.

Miscellaneous.

—It is rumored that a revision of the enrollment lists in the first nine districts of the State has been ordered, and that the work will commence to-day. The districts comprise New-York City and county, Long Island and Staten Island. A meeting of the provost-marshals was held yesterday at Col. Nugent's office, but the result of the conference did not transpire. We understand that the enrollment lists will be carefully examined and compared with each other, so that no name will appear more than once. These corrections will probably occupy a fortnight. In the nine western districts of this State the draft is nearly or wholly completed, and in some of the central districts it is in a forward State, though in three or four counties of the State the enrollment is not yet completed. It is probable, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the drawings in this city will be delayed until the draft has been effected in most other portions of the State, though not necessarily till the last.

—By way of Fortress Monroe we have late items from the South. *The Richmond Enquirer* of the 3d inst. says that it is confirmed that nearly all of Gen. Grant's army have left Vicksburg, and the Yankees report they have left for Mobile and Tennessee. *The Charleston Courier* of July 23 says: "There were about 27 vessels of all classes inside the bar yesterday, including the Ironsides and six monitors. Some 25 vessels were reported in the Stono. A brig which had got ashore was being stripped by the Yankees." *The Richmond Enquirer* of Aug. 1 says: "It is reported that a force of Yankee cavalry has appeared at Stafford's store, in Stafford County, 15 miles east of Fredericksburg." The same paper says: "Gen. Neal Dow will proceed on a trip to Mobile this morning, escorted by two officers of the Confederate Police. We are not informed of the purpose of sending him to Mobile, but presume it has some reference to a violation of the laws by Gen. Neal Dow."

—The Hon. C. B. Sedgewick, late Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has written the following letter, which seems to finish up effectually the Laird controversy:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1863.

To WM. FAXON, esq., *Chief Clerk, Naval Department.*

DEAR SIR: I was sorry not to be able to see you again in Washington. I wanted to say that I have a full recollection of all that matter of Laird's building ships for the United States. It may have passed from Mr. Welles's memory. At the special session of July, 1861, Mr. J. Howard of New-York came to see me, as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and produced sundry drawings, specifications, estimates, &c., from the Lairds, saying that he came at their instance to make these proposals to the Navy Department. I told him to go to the Secretary, which he did, and he told me that Mr. Welles declined entering into any negotiation about it. Mr. Howard was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several times. I presume it is the correspondence with him that Mr. Laird has published, although I have not seen it. The truth is, he was an agent of Laird's, not in any sense of the Navy Department. If not, Laird's agent [illegible] advance with plans, estimates, &c.

I am very truly yours, C. B. SEDGEWICK.

It may be added that one of Laird's agents stated that Laird was anxious to do something to give Slavery a death blow.

—The steamship Eagle, Capt. Adams, from Havana 1st inst., arrived here on the 5th inst. On the 24th of July (outward passage), at 9 a. m., lat. 34° 10′, lon. 76° 30′, course S. W., saw black smoke to westward. Shortly afterward saw a steamer with two white smoke-pipes, hull painted lead color, steering S. E. At the same time, saw a large steamer in chase, but the first seemed to be gaining on her pursuer. The Eagle cut her off in order that the chase might come up with her, and fired a blank shot, which at once stopped her. She was an English-built "iron," side-wheel steamer, of about 600 tuns, laden with cotton, of which, on the approach of the Eagle, she threw a quantity overboard. The Eagle stopped until the man-of-war, which was supposed to be the Lackawanna, came up and took possession of the prize, when she proceeded on her course.

—A Newbern dispatch says: The fall of Vicksburg is fast obliterating Secession in North Carolina. Hundreds of prominent Rebels are daily acknowledging the failure of the Rebellion. The recent proclamation of Jeff. Davis calling upon all to take up arms, is exciting great anxiety throughout the State. Thousands are taking to swamps and mountains to avoid conscription. The occupation of Raleigh by the Union forces, that arms and a rendezvous of safety may be furnished to the people in order that North Carolina may be able to return to the Union, is the daily supplication of the citizens from all parts of the State, who sincerely desire peace and and protection. If this step is taken at once, and an additional Union force sent here, the Rebellion in Virginia and North Carolina will end in thirty days.

—By the arrival of the Danish brig Lord Baltimore, from Rio, we learn that the bark Good Hope, Capt. Gordon, which sailed from Boston on the 22d of April with a general cargo for Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, was captured by the Rebel pirate Georgia, in lat. 22 49 S., lon. 42 09 W., on the 13th of June. She was burned the following day. The crew and passengers of the Good Hope were all taken on board the Georgia, they being allowed all their personal effects, and were well treated; they remained on board twenty-six hours and were then transferred to the bark J. W. Seaver, from Boston, bound to Amoy River, which vessel they bonded for $15,000. They were then taken to Rio Janeiro where they landed on the 22d June.

—We have information from Dixie, says *The Washington Star* satisfying us that on Wednesday last Lee's whole army, with the exception of a brigade or so around Fredericksburg, and 5,000 infantry, with his cavalry, with which he is making a show of holding Culpepper County, is concentrated south of the Rapidan, in the vicinity of Gordonsville. He is now engaged in a rather bitter controversy with Jefferson Davis on the subject of re-enforcements. Davis avows to him his inability to furnish them, and Lee replies that if that be so, Davis must prepare to see him (Lee) give up all of Virginia north of James River, as it will be madness on his part to risk what force he has left north of that river, as matters now stand on the Rappahannock.

—*The Mobile News* has a leader on despondents and croakers. It says: "Tell the citizens to avoid them as they would a pestilence." It states that Grant's army has mostly gone to Virginia, where the great final struggle is to take place, and calls upon the citizens of Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia to join Bragg and Johnston, and all will be well. We are at the point when this Confederacy should throw everything into the scales, and turn the tides of this campaign. Lincoln can put no more men into the field, and if they only check the Yankees now he is used up, and the Revolution in the North is at an end. The article closes very bitterly as follows: "We have to choose the whip of the slave or the whip of the master; choose ye."

—*The Muscatine Iowa Journal* of the 4th inst., says 10 Unionists, who were most prominent in the affair of last Saturday, have been arrested and put under bonds for their appearance at court. The rioters to the number of 700 are now encamped near Sigourney, and demand the immediate trial for murder of those arrested. The excitement is said to be intense. At Washington, a company numbering 115 men has been raised, fully armed and equipped, ready to march to the scene of trouble. We also understand that 300 Unionists are now under arms at South English. Later advices state that on the appearance of a military force from Davenport the Copperheads subsided.

—Our Special Correspondent at Cairo says: "An expedition is fitting out, and is partly on the way, consisting of cavalry, infantry, and artillery from Cape Girardeau and some other posts, for Little Rock, Ark. It is highly probable that it will terminate in taking possession not only of the Capital, but of all the north part of the State. Since Cooper's defeat by Gen. Blunt, the Rebels have no organized army left, except the defeated and broken one under Holmes, who, hanging around Helena, is preparing himself for being totally finished. Large re-enforcements, by last accounts, were reaching Helena."

—Nearly 300 refugee Tennesseeans arrived at Lexington, Kentucky, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., under charge of Col. Lane, after a terrible journey of two weeks in the mountains. In Powell's Valley a large Rebel force of cavalry attacked them, and, although but a part of the fugitives were armed, they rushed upon their assailants with a yell, and, cutting a passage through them, compelled them to retreat. The Rebels, however, carried off 60 or 70 of the Tennesseeans as prisoners, who were too much exhausted by fatigue and hunger to make any resistance.

—The President is determined to carry into effect his recent order relative to the retaliation upon prisoners of war. He has ordered that three prisoners from South Carolina shall be held in close confinement as hostages for three negro seamen captured on the gunboat Isaac Smith, and who are now in prison at Charleston. All other prisoners, whether white or black, treated by the enemy in a manner not applicable to prisoners of war, will be equally represented by Southern men. Mr. Lincoln is determined that negroes in the military and naval service shall be treated the same as white men.

—The city was honored Monday by the arrival of the gallant Admiral Farragut, in his battle-scarred ship Hartford. Joyful salutes from all the forts and the French and Spanish war vessels in the harbor greeting the welcome [illegible]. The Hartford has been [illegible] twice, at Vicksburg, at Baton Rouge and at Donaldsonville. Her hull and spars and rigging bear the marks of 240 round shot and shell and unmentionable rifle and musket balls.

—A company of citizen scouts, numbering about 60 men, organized in Northern Alabama in June last, are resisting the Rebel conscription, and have thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to Gen. Dodge at Corinth that their number is increasing daily. They have either captured or driven out every officer sent to that region to enforce the conscription. A considerable number of deserters, who have retained their arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription.

—All the vessels of war engaged in the late operations in the Mississippi are to be surveyed, in obedience to official orders, and such of them as need repairs are to be sent home. This is practically withdrawing the present fleet, as nearly every ship composing it has suffered severely in [illegible]ion, and must be relieved. The East Gulf Blockading Squadron and the Mississippi Squadron properly jointly acted in the great battles which have [illegible] in the opening of the great river.

—*The Philadelphia Inquirer* of Sa[illegible] says: "An order was received in this city yesterday morning, directing that the colored regiment which has been encamped at Chelton Hill since its formation, shall leave as soon as possible for Charleston, South Carolina. Another colored regiment is now forming in this city. Its ranks are fast filling, and it is thought that in a few days they will have reached the number required. The rapidity with which the colored regiments are filling up is truly [illegible]."

—At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen Monday afternoon, Mr. Ottiwell presented an ordinance, offering a bounty of $250 in [illegible] to all other bounties, to all volunteers who enlist within sixty days. The ordinance [illegible] the Controller to raise $2,500,000 on the [illegible] credit of the city for the object above specified. [illegible] action was taken in reference to the $3[illegible] ordinance which was vetoed by the Mayor, [illegible] was barely a quorum present.

—The Court-Martial of which Maj. [illegible] was President, in the case of Hazel [illegible] a wealthy citizen of Maryland, charged with furnishing information to the enemy, returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," in the face of [illegible] evidence of guilt. As the finding of the court was not considered to be in accordance with the [illegible] and facts, the Secretary of War issued an order dissolving the court and severely censuring [illegible].

—John Merryman of Baltimore County, Md., who took a leading part in the violent opposition [illegible] by Secession sympathizers in Maryland to the passage of the national troops from the [illegible] to Washington City, just after the war commenced, has been presented by the Grand Jury of the United States District Court in Baltimore for treason. He gave bail on Friday, July 31, in the sum of $40,000, to answer the charge at the next November term of the court.

—Twenty deserters delivered themselves up [illegible] listening to a speech from Gen. Logan at Marion a day or two ago. Deserters are being captured daily in the southern counties of Illinois and forwarded to their regiments.

—Over eighty of the Rebel wounded prisoners [illegible] Decamp Hospital, on David's Island, have died within the last two weeks, and the mortality among them seems to be on the increase. The Rebel prisoners now on this island, numbering over 2,000, were taken at the battle of Gettysburg, and nearly all of them are badly wounded.

—The steamer Ruth, in Government service, was burned on Monday last near Cairo. Among the property lost was $2,500,000 in greenbacks sent out to pay Gen. Grant's army. It is said that Major Greenwall, the paymaster, and three clerks were lost. The loss of the greenbacks will cause a delay in the payment of the brave soldiers of Gen. Grant, but beyond that the only loss to the Government is the expense of paper and printing.

—It is reported that the guerrilla Richardson has returned to West Tennessee, with the requirements to carry on the conscription. It is said he has instructions to conscript all light-colored negroes between 18 and 45, to serve three years as soldiers, at the expiration of which time they will be manumitted, but receive no pay for service.

—Letters from Vicksburg bring the gratifying intelligence that Gen. Osterhaus, whose death the Rebels reported, is still among the living, and, though wounded, he is yet as able to serve the Union as ever. He has had the privilege of reading his own obituary, and may well be proud of the record which he has made.

—Brig.-Gen. Gouverneur K. Warren, Chief of Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, has been made a Major-General. No movements of a general character have transpired for some time in the army. The weather is intensely hot—the earth is dry and parched—and man and beast are glad to seek the cooling shades.

—*The Washington Star* of Wednesday says: Perhaps a thousand conscripts a day are already joining the Army of the Potomac. In a week the number reaching it daily will be greater, we apprehend. They go forward in excellent spirits, and bid fair to make admirable soldiers in a very brief time.

—*The Mobile News* of the 3d says an army, 25,000 strong, is still at Meridian and Enterprise, ready to go to Mobile or East, as circumstances may require. Bragg is at Chattanooga, and a part of his force is at Rome, Ga. Extensive preparations are being made to finish the fortifications of Mobile.

—A Vicksburg dispatch says that among the documents captured in the course of the advance on Jackson were letters confirming the suspected treason of James Buchanan. Some of these letters are to Jeff. Davis, and are of a nature to justify Gen. Scott's accusations.

—*The Cincinnati Commercial* says that Gov. Tod has gone to see the President, and adds: "An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in Washington within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the Rebellion will be discussed."

—Oswego endured the draft on the 4th with rare good humor. Nobody thought of hanging negroes or burning orphan asylums; instead of such pastimes, the drafted men had a parade and a jolly good time. But then Oswego County is an awful Republican hole.

—[illegible] been ordered for duty in the Department of the East, and ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. Dix in New-York.

—It is said that the Rebels have between 500 and 600 Union commissioned officers in their hands, while our Government has over a regiment of the same class of prisoners of war now on Johnson Island, in Sandusky Harbor, Lake Erie.

—The United States bark Restless recently captured on the Florida coast the schooner Ann, of Nassau, and a sloop without a name, both loaded with cotton. These vessels were attempting to run the blockade.

—*The Atlanta Appeal* of the 24th ult. thinks that Rosecrans is moving on Selma. The same paper says that the mountains in North-Western Georgia are full of Rebel deserters.

—The Government states that the newspaper articles recently published in Washington, indicating danger of a war with England, are without the slightest official authority or cognizance.

—John L. Chatfield, Colonel of the 6th Connecticut regiment, died at his home in Waterbury, at 6 o'clock Sunday evening of wounds received in the assault on Fort Wagner, July 18.

—Philadelphia has got through with the draft. Out of a population of 567,000, there have been 18,000 men drawn. This ratio applied to New-York would call for about 30,000.

—One hundred and twenty-three of John Morgan's officers have been sent to the State Prison at Harrisburg, Pa.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The Pennsylvania Union Convention met on the 5th at Pittsburg. The Hon. John Covode having declined to be a candidate for Governor, the course was clear for Gov. Curtin, and he was nominated on the first ballot, having 95 votes to 36 scattered among four other persons. The Hon. Daniel Agnew of Beaver, was nominated by acclamation for Judge of the Supreme Court. After the appointment of a State Executive Committee the following Platform was adopted and the Convention adjourned:

PLATFORM.

The loyal men of Pennsylvania in convention assembled, disclaiming all partisanship, knowing no cause but that of their country, declare for themselves and their constituents,

First: The inflexible purpose to maintain by every necessary effort, service and sacrifice the National Union, as the first, highest, most solemn and most overshadowing of all political duties.

Second: That the Rebellion, which threatens the existence of the Union, was without cause, conceived in wickedness, organized in perjury, and developed by reckless violence, and is stained with every crime, and detestable in object, and infernal in purpose; and must be suppressed by the people of the United States, at the destruction of whose liberties, and overthrow of whose free institutions it is injuriously aimed.

Third: That in the momentous contest now raging there are, and can be, but two parties—one which firmly sustains the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing all the laws thereof, and in protecting the principles upon which the Government rests, forming at once the party of law, of liberty, and of patriotism; the other which cripples the constituted authorities of the nation in enforcing the laws, securing its safety, and preserving its life, and is therefore the parent of mobs, enemy of order, and participant in treason—a class whose detestable practices not only give aid and comfort to the common enemy, but as confessed at Richmond, light up these days of Rebel darkness and disaster, and stimulate them to renewed and desperate efforts to recruit their armies; and to whom part is this day justly chargeable of whatever of vitality the Rebellion possesses, and whatever calamity or affliction the further protraction of the contest may involve. But for Northern sympathizers with Southern treason, and the hopes that their treasonable existence inspires, the Rebellion would have sunk under the staggering blow dealt at Gettysburg, Vicksburg, and Port Hudson.

Fourth: That wholly without sympathy for men who have made this war against a free Republican Government, or for the system of human bondage in whose interest it was instituted, or for the desperate principles to which it is now devoted, this Convention declares all engaged therein while so engaged, to be worthy only of our patriotic hatred; and in the spirit we denounce as doubly recreant and base the residue of loyal States who would tolerate this treason, would [illegible] with armed traitors, and again surrender our Government and liberties to their keeping.

Resolved, That Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States [applause], for his discharge of his most arduous duties in the dark days of civil war, has won for himself the affection and regard of the whole American people; and, always bearing himself clear in his high office, has maintained the integrity of the Union and kept our honor untarnished throughout the world—[applause]—and to him, his administration, its principles, and its policy, we give our heartiest approval, and pledge our earnest and enthusiastic support. [Loud applause.]

Resolved, That the amendment proposed to the Constitution, in giving to our soldiers in the field the right of suffrage, meets our hearty approbation.

—The Court of General Sessions, Recorder Hoffman presiding, has been engaged for a week past in the trial of persons who took part in the late Copperhead riots in this city, during which time a large number of the rioters, thieves, burglars, and assassins, who held the city at bay for two or three memorable days in July, have been tried, convicted, and sentenced from three months in the Penitentiary to 15 years in the State Prison, according to the heinousness of their respective crimes. The Court is about to adjourn and the cases which shall not have been disposed of at the adjournment will lie over until the Fall term. Enough has already been accomplished to show that ruffians, even in this city, cannot trample the laws under their feet and go unwhipped of Justice while Judge Hoffman is on the bench. Some of the worst offenders, such as murderers, have yet to be tried. Sing Sing will have a large additional representation from Gov. Seymour's "dear friends" when these trials shall have been completed. The Grand Jury were dismissed on Tuesday last, after having disposed of one hundred cases brought before them.

—Rear-Admiral Farragut was officially received on Tuesday at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon he arrived off the yard, accompanied by Commodore Palmer of the Hartford, and other officers. In the absence of Admiral Paulding, Commodore Rudford, commandant of the New-York Naval Station, proceeded to welcome the hero of the Mississippi, and soon afterward the chief officers of the port, Capt. Percival, Dayton, Capt. Worden of the Montauk, Lieut.-Commander Fillebrowne, joined him. The distinguished visitor was most cordially greeted and congratulated on his brilliant career on the Mississippi.

—The Maine Democratic Convention has again put Bion Bradbury on the course for Governor. The resolutions of the Convention are very coppery, opposing everything the Government has done, proposes to do, or can do. Bradbury contributes a private letter in which he says madness rules the hour—the Republic can only be saved by the union of all conservative men to put down fanaticism; he is opposed to emancipating niggers, opposed to confiscating John B. Floyd's stolen property, opposed to military authority, opposed to the draft, and opposed to being beaten for Governor.

—The Republican State Committee of Massachusetts met in Boston on Friday, and voted to issue a call inviting "the Republicans of Massachusetts, and all others who stand by the Government in crushing a thoroughly wicked Rebellion, which has for its aim and object the overthrow of Republican institutions, and the extension and perpetuation of human Slavery," to meet in convention at Worcester, on Thursday, the 24th day of September next, to nominate candidates for State officers, &c.

—The steamship Georgia, from New-York for Liverpool, ran ashore on the north-east bar of Sable Island on the morning of the 4th inst., during a dense fog. Her passengers and their baggage were taken to Halifax by the revenue cutter Daring. There was little chance of saving the ship. The Georgia was aground off Nantucket on the 2d inst., but came off after throwing overboard part of her cargo. The latest advices indicate that she will prove a total loss.

—A Wheeling paper says that Gov. Pierpont of West Virginia was arrested in Bridgport by the Sheriff of Belmont County, and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance at the next term of Court held for that County. The [illegible]

—The Temperance Convention in behalf of temperance in the army and navy, held at Saratoga Springs on Wednesday, Aug. 5, was a success. The Rev. Dr. Newell of New-York was President. Many important resolutions were discussed and adopted, and in three successive meetings several spirited addresses were made.

—The Teachers' National Convention met in Chicago on Thursday. The attendance from different parts of the country is large, full 1,500 teachers being present, three-fourths of whom are females. A large number are from New-England. The present occasion promises to be one of much interest to the friends of education.

—Gen. Pezet, the recently elected Vice-President of Peru, passed through Panama recently from Europe, en route for Lima, to fill the Presidential chair, to which he fell heir after the death of San Roman. It is thought Pezet will make a very good Executive officer.

—Some excitable invalid soldiers at Columbus, Ohio, have given immense satisfaction to the Copperheads by tearing down a Vallandigham banner. The silly act has given a show of reason to the cry of persecution, and the Vallandighammers are making the most of it.

—The Hon. Materin L. Fisher declines the nomination of the Democratic State Convention of Iowa for Governor. He places his declination on the ground that, from representations made to him, he is satisfied that he was not fairly nominated.

—Mayor Opdyke, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Supervisors, offers an additional reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of Col. H. T. O'Brien of the 11th New-York Volunteers.

—By the arrival of schooner C[illegible]r, Captain Leobuson, from Sisal, we learn that the State of Yucatan had on the 9th July surrendered to the Revolutionists, and when Capt. L. sailed everything was quiet.

—The Riot trials are over for the present term of the Sessions. William Whitter, the man who led the mob at THE TRIBUNE office on the first day of the rioting, was convicted on Wednesday.

—Coroner Ranney concluded the inquest on Col. O'Brien, on Saturday. The Jury rendered a verdict against Patrick Keegan and [illegible] O'Brien, who are in the hands of the authorities.

—The subscriptions for the benefit of the Policemen, the Military, and the Firemen, who suffered by the late Copperhead riots, reach [illegible].

—Judge Hogeboom has granted the motion to dissolve the injunction to prevent the building of a bridge across the Hudson River at Albany.

—The State Convention of the Tammany-Regency Democracy of New York is to be held at Albany on the 9th of September.

—Nevada sends a handsome contribution to the New-York Christian Commission, in the form of a bar of silver valued at $1,800.

—One of the men said to have been a leader in the murder of Col. O'Brien, has been arrested. He gives his name as Henry Tilton.

—Mr. H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee has been nominated for Governor of Wisconsin by the Democratic State Convention.

—The Hon. J. W. Crisfield has been nominated for Congress by the Union men of the [illegible] District of Maryland.

—The fund for the relief of the colored people who suffered by the late mob has reached $33,696 [illegible].

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The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1863.

THE BRIGHTENED PROSPECT.

The French Army and People chafe under the stinging insult that has been put upon their nation by the Autocrat through Prince Gortchakoff in his reply to the Six Points presented by the Allied Courts of Paris, London, and Vienna, with respect to Poland, and their call for War with Russia is earnest and all but unanimous. Napoleon may resist it—if Great Britain and Austria should shrink from the trial by battle to which Alexander II. so plainly invites them, we think he will; but he cannot do it, even though deserted by his Allies, without an immense sacrifice of prestige. In fact, Russia has thrown down the gauntlet to France, contesting her claim to that leading place in Europe which the latter has held since the close of the Crimean War; and France must either take up the gage or resign to Russia the primacy held by her through the quarter of a century which followed the Pacification of 1815. And if Napoleon should consent to eat the leek, it will be mainly because of the unlucky absorption of his forces and means in his Cochin China and Mexican adventures, aggravated by the prospect of another War in distant Japan.

The French Army and People would gladly fight for Poland and Liberty in the East; they are strongly averse to fighting for Aristocracy and Slavery in the West. Should Napoleon resolve to efface the memory of his Russian rebuff by a recognition of the Slaveholders' Confederacy and a war in its behalf, he would of course be obeyed by the Army, but without enthusiasm or heart. For France, whatever may be the Emperor's inclinations, hates Slavery and loves Equality. For the sake of being tranquil at home and powerful abroad, she accepts the Empire; but her people are essentially democratic, and bear with impatience the imputation of being the jailers of Roman Liberty. No war into which Napoleon could plunge would be so unpopular in France as one against this Republic in behalf of the Rebel Slave Power. It might not upset his throne, but it could not fail to render it eminently insecure. We assume, therefore, that the danger of unfriendly French intervention in our domestic quarrel, if it ever existed, is a peril no longer.

For the Slaveholders' Confederacy, if not utterly "played out," is manifestly and rapidly approaching that natural consummation. Everything we hear from it betokens exhaustion, impotence, despair. Jeff.'s recent levy *en masse* brings very few conscripts to his camps, while desertions therefrom occur by brigades. The Kentuckians and Tennesseans who have retreated after every pitched battle fought in their respective States for the last eighteen months, and now find themselves fleeing before Rosecrans in Georgia and Alabama, cannot be duped by idle gasconade; they know that their respective States are lost to the Rebellion, and they revolt at the prospect of another year of hardship, privation and [illegible] departed. The forces of Johnston and Pemberton, beaten in a dozen fights without exception, hunted out of Vicksburg and Mississippi, with the loss of two-thirds of their number and nearly all their artillery and munitions, know that they are beaten—routed—pulverized; no lying bulletins or windy General Orders can cheat them with regard to a fact whereof they have had such ample and palpable demonstration. They have had enough of the ravages and desolations of civil war, and sigh for a return to the ways of industry and peace.

It is somewhat different with Lee's army, yet not essentially so. That army can still fight, and, acting on the defensive in a strong position, it could doubtless give a good account of itself. In the consciousness that it is better led and more skillfully handled than its antagonist has ever yet been, it has an important element of cohesion and strength. But it is ragged, ill-shod, badly fed, long unpaid, and labors under the depressing consciousness that it has done its best without avail. It never fought better than at Gettysburg, where it was massed and impelled with all Lee's conceded ability, where it had a decided advantage in the first encounter, and fought in the full flush of that initial victory through the two following days. Human nature could do no more; and when it abandoned its severely wounded on that blood-soaked, wreck-strewn field, and turned its face in full retreat to the Potomac and the Rapidan, it virtually left the fortunes and the hopes of the Confederacy in ruins behind it. Distant partisans may maunder and pettifog to their heart's content; but the Army of Virginia knows that it invaded the loyal States with full intent to crush the Army of the Potomac and capture Baltimore and Washington, and that its return, *minus* a third of its numbers, most of its ammunition, and with the Union cavalry harassing its rear, was a disaster from which the Rebel cause can hardly recover. It has recently been reënforced so as to swell its numerical strength nearly to that with which it broke up from Fredericksburg; but its real strength is immensely diminished. Forty thousand men added to it to-morrow would not enable it to fight another battle nearly so good as that it fought at Gettysburg.

We hold, then, that the Rebellion is at its last gasp, unless it can receive some new infusion of vitality from abroad. And European intervention being all but hopeless, a Copperhead insurrection to defeat the Draft is now its last chance. We have reason to believe that insurrection is now being plotted in this city, and that it will signalize its first outbreak by systematic and wide-spread conflagration. We apprehend that the conspiracy is strengthened by delay in enforcing the Draft, though we would not have the Government proceed with that until thoroughly prepared; but the moment the schedules are ready, let the Draft proceed, and let us know the worst—that Northern treason has in store for us. Let the Rebels see just how much this treason avails them, and make their calculations accordingly. Let us have Three Hundred Thousand fresh men in the field, with Copperhead disloyalty probed to the core, and nothing but the worst generalship on our side can protract the life of the Rebellion beyond Christmas. Energy in the Government, and patriotism evinced by the loyal Millions, ought to give us substantial peace even earlier than this.

MILITARY COMMON SENSE.

An army-officer, who goes to the war, pretty well stuffed with Pro-Slavery prejudices, usually has all that nonsense knocked out of him during his first campaign; while a philosophical Doctor of Divinity, who remains cloistered up in the college library, with no check upon his simply curious generalizations, becomes a martyr to his lexicon, and limps, all his life, through the routine of regulation logic. Fallacies perpetually breed like maggots in the brain of the snug philosopher, but the man of fight must be a man of facts. Gen. Logan, for instance, a meritorious and gallant officer, comes back from the siege of Vicksburg to Illinois, and makes an excellent speech to the assembled citizens of Duquoin, in which he smites Copperheads as with the sword of Gideon. From his passage through the ordeal of hard fighting and short rations, and all the discomforts of campaigning, Gen. John emerges, in the sourest possible humor with traitorous slaveholders, and with exceedingly clear views of the policy and equity of confiscating the Blacks of the Rebels. He is not to be gammoned by Greek quotations—the whole Alexandrian Library would not make him budge one ell from his position. He is bomb-proof against the Ethnologist, is Gen. John. He does not call himself an Abolitionist—he is simply a bluff and honest soldier of the Constitution—but if distressed Copperheads can relieve their minds by bestowing upon him the opprobrious nickname, let them do so to the extent of their vocal power! It will not kill him. A man who has carried his life in his hand before the batteries of Vicksburg regards a raving, roaring, ranting Copperhead, as he would a gallant but small black and tan terrier. To one who has been seasoned in actual service, who has fought the wild beasts of the insurrection, and knows their nature thoroughly, these Peace Conventions, and Compromise Meetings, and Projects of Reconstruction, seem to be no better than boy's play. When he hears some eloquent Seymourite bawling at the top of his big voice about the right of the Man-Owner to his human property, the soldier listens at first with incredulity, and then with contempt. He does not comprehend this ruthful and wet-eyed commiseration of "our Southern brethren." How should he? These same Southern brethren—has he not been hunting them and harassing them, besieging them and bombarding them, taking long shots at them and short shots at them, cutting them up and cutting them off, reaping their harvests without asking leave, and generally has he not been doing his possible to damage them after every conceivable fashion? And has he not, occasion offering, despoiled the quarter-houses of human stock, and resolutely refused to return the same, remaining obdurate after the most affecting appeals? He knows, as well as he knows a revolver from a redoubt, that the Rebels are fighting for Slavery, and, under the circumstances, [illegible] profession of [illegible] small. He regards the Abolition of Slavery with just the repugnance with which he would regard the demolition of the "Southern brethren's" best battery. He has no theories which are too fine and good for human nature's daily food. Not he!

The sensible General to whom we have alluded told his fellow-citizens a few truths which may be prayerfully and profitably pondered by sundry smart politicians in this neighborhood. "Just here," said he, "let me tell these gentlemen who talk so much about Abolitionists and nigger-stealing, that all the prayers that can be sent up—it makes no difference, outside of the Proclamation or anything else—that machine has gone up, played out." The General here and thus irreverently alludes to the institution of Slavery. His rhetoric may not be exactly regular—his reasoning may not be precisely in accordance with the Mosaic theology—but his conclusions are refreshingly correct. No matter what kind of a peace you may make, except that for our national honor and dignity, a false, a mean, a cowardly, a make-shift peace, is to be avoided as we would avoid famine, pestilence, or sudden death. "The machine" will never run again with its pristine smoothness—will never again be the great governing machine of the country. Nobody need fear a return to the old days when we were braved, and bullied, and befogged, and befooled. A National Congress representing the whole country will yet meet in Washington, but the North will never again send there a majority of doughfaces, and the South will never again send there a majority of Drawcansirs. Abolished, or only partially crippled, Slavery can never again be a dominating influence in our politics.

For this, as Gen. Logan justly observed, the Man-Owners have only themselves to thank. "The Southern gentlemen," he said, "have done it themselves. Nobody is responsible but themselves for the loss of their slaves." This Democratic General, the reader will perceive, has a way of looking at matters and things for himself, which is very edifying. He feels that his party has been long enough swindled—has long enough, for the sake of peace, fraternized with its foes and fought with its own neighbors—has long enough assumed that all the torts and injuries were suffered by the South and inflicted by the North. Campaigning has opened the General's eyes; and we heartily wish that sundry New-York politicians of the same stripe would try, for the sake of their minds, and hearts, and consciences, a few weeks of active service. Should they come back, our impression is that they would not be found so particularly active in stimulating mobs to defeat the purposes and efforts of their own Government. Very coarse Copperheads might in this way be transmuted into something goldenly patriotic.

Finally, we would suggest to those who pass their lives in getting fat places, and in drawing the salaries thereunto appertaining, that when the war is over, returned soldiers will have pretty long memories for these petty domestic treasons. A great number of politicians in this State have already in the most reckless manner damned themselves forever and a day. To those who are not yet past saving, we would mildly hint that Privates as well as Generals have opportunities of instruction, and capacities to improve them.

CALIFORNIA.

Three States hold their Annual Elections in September—as follows:

VERMONT	Tuesday, Sept. 1st.
CALIFORNIA	Thursday, Sept. 3d.
MAINE	Monday, Sept. 14th.

Each of them elects a Governor and Legislature; Vermont and California elect Members of Congress also.

The rival State Tickets in California stand thus:

	Union.	Democratic.
Governor	Frederick F. Low.	John G. Downey.
Lt. Governor	T. N. Machin.	A. W. McKinstry.
Sec. State	B. B. Redding.	S. M. Bishop.
Supt. Schools	John Swett.	Andrew J. Moulder.
Treasurer	Romualdo Pacheco.	Thomas Findley.
Controller	George Oulton.	T. L. Barnes.
Att'y Gen'l	Jno. G. McCullough.	L. C. Granger.
Sup. Ct. Clerk	W. D. Harriman.	A. C. Bradford.
State Printer	O. M. Clayes.	Beriah Brown.
Surv. Gen'l	J. F. Houghton.	Presley Dunlap.
Harbor Com'r	Chas. L. Taylor.	Michael Hayes.
Representatives in Congress.		
	Thomas B. Shannon, Plumas.	W. Whitesides, Yuba.
	William Higby, Calaveras.	John B. Weller, Alameda.
	Cornelius Cole, Santa Cruz.	John Bigler, Sacramento.
Judges Supreme Court.	Oscar L. Shafter.	B. T. Sprague.
	Lorenzo Sawyer.	W. T. Wallace.
	S. W. Sanderson.	H. H. Haight.
	John Currey.	J. B. Hall.
	A. L. Rhodes.	Tod Robinson.

It is noteworthy that of the three Union Representatives in the last Congress, neither was renominated. Of the Democratic candidates, Weller has been in the House from Ohio and in the Senate from California, while Bigler has been Governor of California and his brother William Governor of and Senator from Pennsylvania.

Of the candidates for Governor, Mr. Low was a Representative in the last Congress, and is now Collector at San Francisco, while Mr. Downey has been a President of the State Senate, and thus Governor *pro. tem.*

At the election two years since, the vote of the State for Governor stood:

Rep. Union.	Douglas Dem.	Breck. Dem.
Stanford.....56,063	Conness.....30,944	McConnell.....32,750
Combined Dem. vote.....63,694	Over Stanford.....7,631	

But Conness, who then headed the Douglas ticket, is now Union U. S. Senator elect and supports the Union ticket; and, though a fusion of the two Democratic parties has been effected, it is morally certain that a large proportion of the Douglas vote will be thrown for the Union ticket, which we think cannot be beaten unless our arms should meet with unexpected reverses. It is significant that places on the Democratic ticket went begging, which is unusual. *The San Francisco Bulletin* of the 11th ult. says:

"It will be exceedingly difficult to convince the people of this or any other State that the Convention which met at Sacramento on the 8th, and adjourned three-quarters of an hour past midnight on the morning of the 10th, was a Democratic Convention, when they read the second and last day's proceedings, which we print in another portion of *The Bulletin* this evening. The people may probably consent that Democracy run to seed—Democracy dead, buried, and more than half spoiled—might commit itself to such hollow resolutions that shine only as rotten wood shines in a storm, and that men who were born Democrats, and forgot to grow with the living portion of the party into the party for the Union when the Union was in peril, might [illegible] not all the Institutes. But that any Democratic party should present such a spectacle of persistency in declining office as was there exhibited, is not to be believed. Each of the nominees for Governor declined. Each of the nominees for Congress declined. All the big lights declined. Downey declined twice, and, unlike Cæsar, declined more positively the second than the first time. The third effort fetched him, however, and he lay down on the altar at last like a lamb to be slaughtered. Of the Congressional nominees, when further declining seemed to be absolutely vicious, all but McCorkle consented to stand. In his place, they took a man who had professed beforehand his willingness to go up cheerfully to the platform and be literally beheaded. The Convention understood the pledge, and put him on the ticket, where he must await his execution until election-day. For the smaller offices, there was less repugnance shown; yet, from first to last, declining was the order of the occasion. The party evidently considers itself to be in a deep decline, and the people without doubt will indorse that view of the case."

THE DOWNFALL OF THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Our comment on the progress of events in Mexico has hitherto been based on the conflicting accounts derived from French and Mexican sources. Hereafter it will be otherwise. The papers which are published outside of the French lines will rarely get abroad; and, if they do, they will be so much later than the accounts furnished from Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico that they will only serve, in some instances, to correct inaccuracies of the French accounts, but rarely, if ever, to give us fresh items of news. It is obvious that, being thus deprived of the opportunity to hear, in important cases, the other side of the question, we have to be more cautious than ever to discriminate between facts and rumors.

We are prepared to see the French over-joyous and over-sanguine as to the complete realization of the schemes of the Emperor. The accounts given by Gen. Forey himself and other French officers in the French papers, represent the enthusiasm of the Mexicans on their entering the City of Mexico, as exceeding the boldest expectation. "The entire population of his capital," says Gen. Forey in his official dispatch, "has welcomed the army with an enthusiasm bordering upon delirium. This population is eager for order, justice and true liberty." Gen. Forey promises to give on an early occasion "fuller details respecting this reception unequaled in history, which bears the character of a political event, the fame of which will be immense." The report of Gen. Forey does not quite agree with that given by the correspondent of *The London Times*, who was a witness of the General's reception, and who says:

"His reception could scarcely be said to be enthusiastic; triumphal arches were erected, flowers were showered upon him, balconies were filled with ladies, and the whole of the population seemed to have turned out, if for no other purpose, at all events to gratify their curiosity."

The cities of Mexico and Puebla have always been known as strongholds of the Conservative or Church party, and if the demonstrations in these cities had been all that the French represent them, it would no more prove a change of public opinion in the Republic than Copperhead demonstrations in the City of New-York or in Berks County would prove that the people of the Northern States were in favor of a recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Nor can we attach much greater importance to the news that the State of Chiapas had declared in favor of the French, and that a pronunciamiento has also taken place in the State of Tierras Calientes. The Church party is one of the two great parties of the Republic. It has numerous adherents in all the States, and a majority in some. It has now, as a party, openly allied itself with the French, and pronunciamientos must consequently be expected in all or most of the States. The fact of a number of pronunciamientos having taken place, and even the fact of several States having been gained over for an alliance with the invaders, would not in itself prove any important change in popular feeling.

There are, however, other signs which make it highly probable that a change in the position of Juarez, and a very serious one, too, has really taken place, and that the days of the Mexican Republic are numbered. There is no, or certainly very little, doubt but that the power of resistance of the Mexicans has exhausted itself in the siege of Puebla. This calamity seems to have spread despondency and despair among the national party. The President has been unable to gather around himself a new army. Of the troops that were with him in the City of Mexico, no more than one half could be found willing to follow him, and his entire army is now supposed to be no more than 7,000. If it is remembered that the population of Mexico equals that of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, it will be seen that great hopes can be no longer built on the spirit and courage of the Mexicans. The soldiers that have followed Juarez must be to a very large extent demoralized, for we read that the escort who was to accompany Gen. Ortega to San Luis Potosi, when they learned that he and another General carried with them a considerable amount in gold, tried to assassinate him, and succeeded in the case of his companion. Juarez, moreover, cannot avoid alienating many of his friends, for he has to subsist on forced loans, and they have to be levied from a smaller and smaller portion of the country. That must create dissatisfaction, and drive many of the Mexicans into the camps of the opposition.

But other, even more disastrous, signs multiply. It is reported in our yesterday's letter from Havana that Comonfort and Doblado had declared their readiness to submit. None have ranked higher in the esteem of the national party than these two men; if they give way, is it not probable that their example will be followed by a considerable portion of the Liberal party?

One hope only is left—that of aid from the United States. But even this hope will soon be taken from them. Of course, no Administration of the United States would, under present circumstances, think of sending aid to President Juarez; but we learn from an article in the Paris *Moniteur* the unexplained fact that the Consul of the United States in the City of Mexico, together with the Consuls of Spain and Russia, went to Puebla, after the evacuation of the City of Mexico by Juarez, to request Gen. Forey, in the name of the citizens of the capital, to occupy it [illegible], of course, only appear as an expression of sympathy with the French, and it will consequently increase their despondency.

We think it hardly possible that, under such a combination of disastrous circumstances, Juarez will be able to hold out much longer. For the present, the Mexican Republic lies, undoubtedly, prostrate at the foot of her powerful conqueror.

EMANCIPATION IN SURINAM.

On the 1st of July, the Slaves of Surinam, a Dutch colony in South America, were emancipated in accordance with a law adopted by the Legislature of Holland on the 8th of August, 1862, with the cordial sanction of the Dutch Government. The slaves of the colony form an overwhelming majority of the total population, numbering about 45,000 persons, in an aggregate population of 61,000. More than one half of the negroes belong to the Moravian Church, the missionaries of which publish in the papers of their denomination some interesting information on this important event, and especially, on the spirit in which the slaves received the news of their approaching liberty.

The Rev. Mr. Jansa, one of the oldest and most experienced missionaries of the colony, says:

"The intelligence of the speedy emancipation of the negroes naturally awakens in me, who have so long labored in this Colony, the most heartfelt joy. Having been requested by several planters to make known to their slaves the Proclamation of the Governor and the Emancipation law, I did so. They assembled, neatly dressed, in the church, and I tried to explain everything to them, getting them to repeat aloud all that I said, so that there might be no misunderstanding. The joy and praise of the poor negroes were touching. They had previously heard, but refused to believe, the news, saying: 'The whites have deceived us so often!' But now that I made known the truth, and told them, 'It is really so, our Savior has influenced the King and his counsellors to set you free on the first of July, 1863'—they doubted no longer. Big tears of joy rolled down their black cheeks, and with jubilee joy they exclaimed: 'Our dear teacher tells us; we believe it; we will be free! What our mothers heard of ere we were born, that is now to come to pass, that we will see! Thanks, thanks unto God!'"

After Mr. Jansa had proclaimed the coming emancipation on a number of plantations, fifteen of the native assistants of the missionaries went to the Citizen-Captain (chief magistrate of a district) and begged him to thank the Governor, and through the Governor the King, in the name of all the plantations of this district; they added that so long as they should continue slaves they would show themselves to be diligent and obedient, and would endeavor to prove that the liberty promised them should not be abused; and that when they were free they would earn their bread and support their families faithfully; finally, *they asked permission to send their children at once to school.*

In response the Governor wrote a very friendly letter, which the missionary read from the pulpit on the first Sunday in Advent. The Citizen-Captain was present and addressed the negroes, whereupon several native assistants in succession rose, thanked him, and then spoke very appropriately to the congregation.

The missionary continues:

"The spirit at present prevailing among the negroes is excellent. Who will wonder at the joy of the missionaries? We have been hindered in our labors, and have been obliged to submit to many things only in order to gain access to the plantations. That after the emancipation, too, much will occur to try us, is clear; but we will no longer be restrained from giving the bread of life to those who really hunger for it; we will not be obliged to hold service, and give instruction, late in the evening, when the negroes are tired and worn out; we will have the children in our schools, and no one can forbid them to come. I confess that I feel rejuvenated. The negroes often say to me: 'You rejoice with us, as though you too were to be made free!' The oppression of Slavery is something terrible!"

The Moravians, in view of the emancipation, feel the necessity of having more schools and more native assistants. It is an encouraging circumstance that there already is, at Beekhuizen, a Normal School for the training of native teachers, which will, no doubt, be speedily enlarged. Perhaps the efforts which will be made by the Moravians will be sufficient for preaching to and teaching all the negroes of the colony. If not, their wants, we hope, will attract the attention of other Christian denominations. In their moral and social progress, just at this time, the whole Christian and civilized world must feel the profoundest interest; for every unfavorable report that, rightly or wrongly, may be given of their condition, would be received with rejoicings by all the enemies of human freedom in this country who have bathed this land in blood, or sympathize with those who have done so, that the African race may still be held in hopeless bondage.

THE "NATURAL PREJUDICE."

The most virulent of the Pro-Slavery faction have not ventured to dispute, and all even of that class with any claim to manliness are willing to acknowledge, that wherever the black man has had a chance to fight he has fought with a courage that has signalized every action in which he has been engaged. At Port Hudson, at Milliken's Bend, at Fort Wagner, black men by their bravery have won distinction which should save, at least, their dead, whatever may be said or thought of all living negroes, from obloquy and abuse. Even a dead negro—dead for the Union's sake—dead for his country's cause—dead because he remembered the claims of his native land and forgot the wrongs which he and his had suffered at the hands of those who ruled it—even he, though black, might claim that his bloody grave should be respected, and his memory, if he were allowed to have one, be mercifully free from desecration.

Among those who fell at Port Hudson on the 17th of May last in that desperate assault upon the enemy's works—a charge in which men faced certain death with a courage and coolness never exceled on any battle-field—was Capt. André Cailloux. From that time till the city was taken, his body lay unburied, the place where he fell being so covered by the Rebel sharp-shooters that it was impossible to take it away. But after the capitulation, his comrades recovered all that remained of their leader, and removed him to New-Orleans for interment. Some account of that funeral is given in one of our letters on Saturday. A large procession turned out do do honor to his memory, for he was a man—though a mulatto—whom the whole city respected, whom all loved who knew him intimately, who was marked by graces of person and a cultivated intellect, who had raised the [illegible] Orleans to defend the Union, and who had crowned his faith by a brave death. Was there not reason enough why his people should bury him with honor? But read the account which *The World* of this city admits to its columns of this man and the last services on his remains:

A DEFUNCT DARKEY CANONIZED.

Among the "American citizens of African descent" that occupied those "prominent positions" in the assault upon Port Hudson, May 27, was a well-known "bull-nigger" of New-Orleans named Cailloux. He was one of those much-praised native guards that had the choice between the batteries of their foes in front and the bayonets of their friends in the rear. Cailloux fell. His carcase lay rotting on the ground, exposed to sun and rain for forty-one days, from the date of the assault to the capitulation of Port Hudson. * * * It was well-known here that Cailloux was killed. For weeks past, scarcely a wench in the city has appeared in the streets without a crape rosette in memory of "Saint Cailloux." The corpse arrived here last Saturday, and we have the Union organ's statement that it "lay in state" till the day of the funeral.

The obsequies and the canonization of this defunct darkey occurred last Tuesday.

In the recent riots in this city there were atrocities committed upon the defenseless and innocent blacks—atrocities so horrible that they have never found their way into print—unmatched upon the records of history. Deeds were done which the untutored minds of savages have never conceived of. It is from such journals as *The World* that these brutal assassins get their inspiration.

WILLIAM AIKEN.

Among the most esteemed and gentlemanly of the Representatives of the Southern States in Congress, WILLIAM AIKEN of South Carolina, who served from 1851 to 1857, stood preëminent. His popularity was evinced by his selection to run for Speaker against Mr. Banks when it became necessary to unite all the anti-Republicans upon a single candidate, after an eight weeks' struggle in February, 1855. He was beaten *three* votes; no other man in the House could have run Mr. Banks so close. But no one who knew Mr. Aiken voted againt him without regretting the necessity.

He declined a re-election in 1857, and has since adhered to private life. The son of a Scotch-Irish emigrant, who settled in Charleston some sixty years ago and made a large fortune in trade there, Mr. Aiken owned large sea-coast plantations and more slaves than any other South Carolinian—some fourteen hundred in all—more than any but two or three others in our country. He could not be persuaded and would not be driven into Rebellion, but, in the face of rampant, furious treason, mildly and calmly maintained his chosen attitude of fidelity to the Union.

We heard, some weeks ago, that the Rebel chiefs had incarcerated him as a traitor to their 'Confederacy;' but this seemed so incredible that we would not repeat it. Recent advices, however, seem to leave no room for doubt on the subject. Unionists fresh from Richmond assert that they saw and conversed with Mr. Aiken while confined in the loathsome Libby prison—that he was their fellow prisoner there—suffering like them for his invincible love of the Union, and looking to the downfall of the Rebellion to restore him to his family and friends.

—We were told by Horatio Seymour early in 1861 that the South would be a unit against "coercion;" we were freshly assured by him last January that President Lincoln's Emancipation policy had extinguished Unionism in the South. Yet here is the most extensive slaveholder we ever met to-day pining in Jeff. Davis's chief dungeon because he will not renounce his allegiance to the Union! *He* dare brave the reproach of 'Abolition,' 'Toryism,' &c., where weaker men dare not. Let the Southern People have liberty to express their true sentiments, and they will attest that the Rebellion was forced upon them at the mouth of the pistol and point of the bowie-knife by a violent, desperate, bullying faction, and that a majority of them were always at heart loyal to the Union.

The Secretary of War having authorized the publication of the Preliminary Report of the "American Freedmen's Inquiry Commission," we give, on another page of this sheet, an abstract thereof, prepared by the Commissioners, as the whole document is too long for our columns. The abstract, however, contains all the essential facts, and embodies a mass of interesting and valuable matter, industriously collated by the Commissioners, Messrs. Robert Dale Owen, James McKaye, and S. G. Howe.

The order creating this Commission required them "to investigate the condition of the colored population emancipated by Acts of Congress and by the President's Proclamation of January 1, 1863, and to report what measures will best contribute to their protection and improvement, so that they may defend and support themselves; and also how they can be most usefully employed in the service of the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion." This work the Commissioners have diligently prosecuted for months, and are still actively engaged in, availing themselves of all sources of information, and making personal investigation and examination in all parts of the country. The array of facts presented in their report, its clear, logical statement and its judicial impartiality should commend it to every candid reader. The subject is one of immense importance and its consideration demands the highest quality of statesmanship. It will be well if it can be looked at from a higher level than that of mere partisan politics and personal prejudice, for upon the method of our treatment of it, as a people, must depend, in large measure, the prosperity of the country for years to come.

There was a general and proper observance of the Day of Thanksgiving and Prayer on Thursday in this and the neighboring cities, and, indeed, through all the loyal country. Here business was mostly suspended, stores closed, and the people made a holiday at home, at church, or on excursions, as tastes dictated. The day was hot, but a smart thunder-shower at noon cooled the air a little, and made out-door endurance quite tolerable. There was a general expression of satisfaction on the public face, and every outward appearance gave token of the best of feeling. Even Copperheads refrained [illegible] the guise of quiet, loyal citizens. We do not learn that any violence or accident marred the comely order of the day; on the contrary New-York was, for a wonder, peaceful if not exactly pious.

VERMONT.—Election, Tuesday, Sept. 1.

Union.

For Governor—John G. Smith, St. Albans.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Paul Dillingham, Waterbury.
For Treasurer—John B. Page, Rutland.

Democratic.

For Governor—T. P. Redfield, Montpelier.
For Lieutenant-Governor—E. A. Chapin, Rutland.
For Treasurer—R. McK. Ormsby, Bradford.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Union.

I.—Frederick E. Woodbridge, Vergennes.
II.—Justin S. Morrill, Strafford.
III.—Portus Baxter, Derby Line.

Democratic.

I.—John A. S. White, Northfield.
II.—Charles N. Davenport, Wilmington.
III.—Giles Harrington, Alburgh.

Woodbridge is nominated in place of E. P. Walton, who, after six years' service, withdraws to private life. He is an able young man, and one of the most eloquent speakers in New-England. He has served in both branches of the Legislature, and as State Auditor for several years.

Morrill published a letter declining to be a candidate, but his friends unanimously re-nominated him, and he will have to serve them whether or no.

Baxter is also unanimously re-nominated, and of course will be elected.

Friends in the Rebel Army.

Our Philadelphia correspondent relates the following interesting incident:

The leading particulars of one of the most remarkable events in this war have just been communicated to me. You know that many of the Society of Friends have long resided in North Carolina, and that a fundamental article of their faith is a refusal to take up arms under any circumstances whatever. In the early stages of the Rebellion the Rebel powers of North Carolina, well knowing their peaceful principles, permitted them to pass unmolested, though known to be unconditional Union men. But as time went on disaster to the Rebellion succeeded to disaster, men were captured, killed or disabled to so fearful an extent that every one out of the army must be brought into it.

Early this year the conscription fell upon the Friends. In one neighborhood, some twelve of them were drafted. In accordance with their well-known principles, they refused to join the army. But everywhere the reign of terror prevailed, and they were forced into the ranks. Here muskets were given to them, but every man of them refused even to touch the weapons. Every conceivable insult and outrage was heaped upon them; they were tied up, starved, and whipped. Still they remained firm to their conscientious convictions, and refused to fight. Finally, the muskets were actually strapped to their bodies.

One of these Friends was singled out as especially obnoxious, and was whipped unmercifully. The officer in charge was lawless and brutal, and on one occasion ordered him to be shot as an example to others. He called out a file of men to shoot him. While his executioners were drawn up before him, standing within twelve feet of their victim, the latter, raising his eyes to heaven, and elevating his hands, cried out in a loud voice: "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do." Instantly came the order to fire. But instead of obeying it, the men dropped their muskets and refused, declaring that they could not kill such a man.

This refusal so enraged the officer that he knocked his victim down in the road, and then strove repeatedly to trample him to death under his horses's feet. But the animal persistently refused to even step over his prostrate body. In the end, they were marched with the Rebel army to Gettysburg. In that battle they remained entirely passive, fired no shot, and in God alone trusted for preservation. Very early in the action the officer referred to was killed

The Friends, all unhurt, were taken prisoners and sent to Fort Delaware. Here by accident it became known in this city that several Friends were among the captured, and two members of the Society went down to inquire into the circumstances, but they were refused permission to see them. They went immediately to Washington, and there obtained an order for their discharge, conditioned on their taking an affirmation of their allegiance. This opened the prison door. The affirmation made, these martyrs for conscience sake were released, and are now here.

It is probable that a more minute and accurate narrative of this case will be prepared by some of the Society.

IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

The Draft in New-York—Gov. Seymour to the President—The Governor Wants the Draft Suspended—The President Declines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1863.

The following is Governor Seymour's letter to the President on the question of the draft in New-York:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 3, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: At my request a number of persons have called upon you with respect to the draft in this State, more particularly as it effected the cities of New-York and Brooklyn. To avoid misapprehensions, I deem it proper to state my views and wishes in writing, as the draft was one of the causes of the late riot in the city of New-York, and as that outbreak has been urged by some as a reason for its immediate execution in that city, it is proper that I should speak of that event. At the moment when the militia of the city were absent in performance of your request, and when the forces of the General Government were withdrawn from its fortifications, leaving it defenseless against any attack from abroad or the riot within its limits, the Provost Marshal commenced the draft without consultation with the authorities of the State or of the City. The harsh measure of raising troops by compulsion, has heretofore been avoided by this Government, and is now resorted to from the belief on its part that it is necessary for the support of our arms. I know that you will agree with me that justice and prudence alike demand that this lottery for life shall be conducted with the utmost fairness and openness, so that all may know that it is impartial and equal in its operations. It is the right of every citizen to be assured that in all public transactions there is strict impartiality in a matter so deeply affecting the persons and happiness of our people. This is called for by every consideration. I am happy to say that in many of the districts in this State the enrolled lists were publicly exhibited, the names were placed in the wheels from which they were to be drawn in the presence of men of different parties and of known integrity, and the drawings were conducted in a manner to avoid suspicion of wrong. As the enrollments are made in many instances by persons unknown to the public, who are affected by their action and who have no voice in their election, care should be taken to prove the correctness of every slip. Unfortunately this was not done in the district of New-York, when the draft was commenced. The excitement caused by this unexpected draft led to an unjustifiable attack upon the enrolling officers, which ultimately grew into the most destructive riot known in the history of our country. Disregard for law, and the disrespect for judicial tribunals produced their natural results of robbery and arson, accompanied by murderous outrages upon a helpless race, and for a time the very existence of the commercial metropolis of our country was threatened in the sad and humiliating history of the riot. It is gratifying that the citizens of New-York, without material aid from the State or nation, were able of themselves to put down this dangerous insurrection. I do not underrate the value of the services rendered by the military or naval officers of the General Government, who were stationed in that city, for the public are under great and lasting obligations to them for their courage and skill, and their wise and prudent counsel. But they had at their command only a handful of good troops, who alone were entirely unequal to the duty of defending the vast amount of national property which was endangered. The rioters were subdued by the exertions of the ... civil and military, the people, the police, and a small body of only 1,200 men, composed equally of the State and national forces, who availed themselves of the able advice and direction of the distinguished military men to whom I have alluded. It gives a gratifying assurance of the ability of the greatest city of our continent to maintain order in our midst under circumstances so disadvantageous against an uprising so unexpected, and having its origin in questions deeply exciting to the minds of the great masses of its population. The return from the war of some of the New-York Militia Regiments restored peace and security to the city. I ordered troops from different parts of our State, but I could not get them to the city before the riot was quelled. Neither could the General Government give any substantial aid. It could not even man its own forts, nor had it the means to protect its own arsenals and navy-yards against any of the vessels which were at that time engaged in burning the ships of our merchants, almost within sight of our coast. For a time these very fortifications were the chief danger to the Harbor of New-York. One thousand men could have seized them all and have used their armaments for the destruction of its shipping and of the city itself. At the time that this riot took place I was engaged with Senator Morgan and Controller Robinson of this State on the subject of harbor defenses, and placed under the direction of Gen. Wool the unorganized bodies of National Volunteers still under my command; and I also ordered bodies of the militia from the interior of New-York into the fortifications to be under his control, and I made arrangements with him for their reception; but on the 12th inst., the day before the riot broke out, I was requested by Gen. Wool to countermand my orders directing the militia to proceed to the Harbor of New-York. The reason for this, I understand, is that the rules of the service or the laws of the United States do not permit the War Department to accept of the services of troops for special or qualified purposes. The inability of the Government at that moment to defend its forts and public property, or to give any substantial assistance in putting down a riot while the militia of the city were supporting the national cause in another field, will be shown by the following letter, which was communicated to my associates, Messrs. Morgan and Robinson, and to myself the week before these outrages occurred:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1863.

To His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of the State of New-York.*

SIR: Allow me to call your attention to the defenseless condition of this city. I have only five hundred and fifty men to garrison eight forts. One half of those cannot be called artillerists, being very imperfectly instructed in any part of artillery duty. The Roanoke is ordered to proceed to Hampton Roads, leaving no vessel of war in the harbor or at the depot that could be available in less than ten days. The militia of this city and Brooklyn have either been or are being sent to protect and defend Pennsylvania, who is now paying dear for her neglecting to take care of herself by guarding her frontier. Is it wise for New-York to follow her example by neglecting to protect the City of New-York, the great emporium of the country, and of more importance at the present moment to the Government than all other cities under its control? If I had had a sufficient number of men to man our guns I might protect the city from ordinary ships-of-war, but not from iron-clad steamers. In our present condition, from want of men to man our guns the Alabama or any other vessel of her class might, without fear of injury, enter our harbor and in a few hours destroy one hundred millions of property. I have done all in my power to guard against the present condition of the city, but I have thus far been unsuccessful. I have called the attention of the Mayor, as well as others, again and again to the defenseless condition of the city. The Mayor can do but little from the fact that the militia have been ordered to defend Pennsylvania. We ought to have one or two iron-clad steamers and several gunboats to guard the harbor. These, with men to man the guns of our forts, would be sufficient to protect and defend the city. The company of artillery raised for the forts in this harbor, which I requested your Excellency to turn over to me, has been sent to Pennsylvania. The condition of the city is an invitation to rebels to make the effort to assail it. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, Major-General.

While this deplorable riot has brought disgrace upon the great city in which it occurred it is due to the character of its population to say that they were able to put it down without aid from any other quarter, to save their city and to rescue their own and the Government property from the violence of a mob at a critical moment, when they had sent their armed men to save the national capital from falling into the hands of hostile arms. For this patriotic service they have already received your thanks and the gratitude of the nation. However much we may denounce and deplore the violence of bad of misguided men it would be alike unjust and ungrateful to urge the execution of the draft in any spirit of resentment or to show any unwillingness to see that the most exact justness is observed in the execution of the measure and in fixing the amount of the quotas. I am sure that you will unite with me in repelling any counsels suggested by excited passions or partizan prejudices; for you have on more than one occasion acknowledged the generous and patriotic promptitude with which the city of New-York has responded to calls made upon it by you in moments of sudden peril. The act of Congress providing for the conscription directs that in determining the quotas of men to be furnished by each State, regard shall be had to the number of volunteers and militia furnished by them respectively since the commencement of the present rebellion; and that they shall be so assigned as to equalize the number among the districts of the several States, allowing for those already furnished and for the time of their service. I believe that New York is the only Atlantic State, save Rhode Island, which has furnished her full quota heretofore, and has also furnished a surplus, which entitles her to a credit upon the present draft. But the statement made at the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington of this credit does not agree with that claimed at the office of the Adjutant General of this State. I do not doubt the impartiality of Colonel Fry; and I believe that the differences of these statements can be reconciled if an opportunity is given to compare the records of the two offices. I ask that this may be done. After a careful examination I am satisfied that the quotas now demanded from the Congressional Districts in New-York and Kings County are glaringly unjust. Either the names enrolled in these districts greatly exceed the true numbers or the enrollments in other parts of the State are grossly deficient. The practical injustice will be the same in either case. If regard is had to the number heretofore sent from the several districts the records of our State show that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion. These records were carefully kept under the administration of Gov. Morgan. If the quotas now fixed upon these cities are in proportion to the numbers enrolled, they suffer a double wrong, for they do not get a due credit for the past, and the enrollments are excessive as compared with other sections of the State. I send you tables which show these results, and I will also state here a few facts: The quota for the Fourth Congressional District with a population of 131,851, is 5,881. That fixed upon the Fifteenth Congressional District, with a population of 132,232, is only 2,260. The quota upon the last-named district should exceed that of the city district for the census returns, show that there is a larger population for females and of aliens in the City of New-York than in the country. If the comparison is made by the number of votes instead of population, taking the last election, when the vote was very full, it will be seen that the call upon the city district is 5,881, upon a vote of 12,363, while upon the contrary district it is only 2,260, upon a vote of 23,165. In two adjoining districts in the City of Brooklyn, the discrepancies are equally striking. In that represented by Mr. Odell, with a population of 132,242, the quota is 2,697. In the adjoining district, represented by Mr. Kalbfleisch, with a population of 151,951, it is 4,146. Yet the voters in Mr. Odell's district number 16,421, and in that of Mr. Kalbfleisch, 15,967. The draft, as at present proposed, will throw upon the eastern portion of the State, comparatively less than one third of the Congressional Districts, more than one-half of the burdens of the conscription. This is particularly unjust toward New-York and Brooklyn, for they have not only furnished their full proportions heretofore, without counting the numbers they have given to the navy of the country, but they have been the recruiting grounds for other States, and constant complaints are now made that agents from other States are now employed for that purpose within those cities, and are bringing persons there to act as substitutes, thus reducing still more the number of persons who will be compelled to meet this undue demand, which obliges them to leave their families and their homes, and to peril their lives, if they are less fortunate than others in their ability to pay the sum fixed as a commutation. I earnestly request that you will direct that the enrolling officers shall submit to the State authorities their lists, and that an opportunity shall be given me, as Governor of this State, and to other proper State officers, to look into the fairness of these proceedings. Justice to the enrolling officers to the honor and dignity of the Government, to the people who are so deeply affected, and to the public tranquillity, demands that the suspicions which are entertained shall be removed if they are unfounded. It is just to add that the Administration owes this to itself, as these inequalities fall most heavily upon those districts which have been opposed to its political views. I am sure that this fact will strengthen your purpose to see that justice is done. The enrollments are only complete in about one-half of the districts. The results were sent to me only recently ... absence at the City of New-York. I am confident you will agree with me that the public interest in every respect will be promoted by affording the fullest evidence of the faithfulness and impartiality with which the conscription is conducted. In the mean time, large numbers are availing themselves of the bounties offered by the State and national Governments and are voluntarily enlisting, thus mitigating the distress which a compulsory draft necessarily carries into the homes of our people. The State of New-York offers liberal bounties to those who enlist. I believe it will be found that the abandonment of voluntary enlistment for a forced conscription will prove to be unfortunate as a policy, that it will not secure either so many or so effective men as that system which one year since gave to this Government the largest army ever raised within so short a space of time by the voluntary action of any people. I do not propose to discuss in this connection the reasons why the people withhold the support heretofore so cheerfully rendered; hereafter I shall make that the subject of further communication. But assuming it to be due to the exhaustion of the number of those able to bear arms it would only prove how heavily this new demand falls upon the productive interests and labor of our country, and it makes another reason why the heavy burdens of the conscription should be tempered by every act calculated to remove suspicion and allay excitement, above all it should induce every effort to get voluntary enlistments which fall less heavily upon the domestic happiness and business arrangements of our citizens. I ask that the draft may be suspended in this State, as has been done elsewhere, until we shall learn the results of recruiting, which is now actively going on throughout the State, and particularly in the City of New-York. I am advised that large numbers are now volunteering. Whatever credit shall hereafter be allowed to this State, it is certain that there is a balance in its favor. It is but just that the delinquent States should make up their deficiency before New-York, which has so freely and generously responded to the calls of the Government, shall be refused the opportunity to continue its voluntary support of the armies of the Union. There is another point which profoundly excites the public mind which has been brought to your attention by persons from this and other States; our people have been taught that laws must be upheld and respected at every cost and every sacrifice; that the conscription act, which demands their persons and perhaps their lives, must be promptly obeyed, because it is a statute of our Government; to support the majesty of law a million of men had gone forth from Northern homes to the battle-fields of the South, more than three hundred thousand have been laid in bloody graves or have perished in lingering disease. The guilt of the Rebellion consists in raising an armed hand against Constitutional or legal obligations. The soldier who has given up his life; the capitalist who has contributed his treasure; the mechanic and the laborer who have paid to the tax-gatherer the earnings of their toil, have cheerfully made these sacrifices because they saw in the power of laws not only obligations to obedience but protection to their rights, to their persons, and to their homes. It is this protection which alone gives value to Government. It is believed by at least one half of the people of the loyal states that the Conscription Act, which they are called upon to obey, because it stands upon the statute book, is in itself a violation of the supreme Constitutional law; there is a fear and suspicion that while they are threatened with the severest penalties of the law they are to be deprived of its protection. In the minds of the American people the duty of obedience and the right to protection are inseparable. If it is, therefore, proposed on the one hand to exact obedience at the point of the bayonet, and upon the other hand, to shut off by military power all approach to our judicial tribunals, and to deny redress for wrongs, we have reason to fear the most ruinous results. These disasters may be produced as well by bringing laws into contempt, and by a destruction of respect for the decisions of courts, as by open resistance. This Government and our people have more to fear from an acquiescence in the disorganizing teachings, that war suspends their legal rights, or destroys their legal remedy, than they have to fear from resistance to the doctrine that measures can be enforced without regard to the decisions of Judicial tribunals. The refusal of Governments to give protection, excites citizens to disobedience. The successful execution of the Conscription Act depends upon the settlement, by Judicial tribunals of its Constitutionality. With such decisions in its favor it will have a hold upon the public respect and deference which it now lacks. A refusal to submit it to this test will be regarded as evidence that it wants legality and binding force. A measure so unusual in the history of this country, which jars so harshly with those ideas of voluntary action which have so long prevailed in this community, and which have been so conspicuous in the conduct of this war should go forth with all the sanctions of every department of our Government, the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. With such sanctions it would overcome the hostility which it naturally creates in the minds of a people conscious of their patriotism and jealous of their rights. I earnestly urge that the Government interpose no obstructions to the earliest practicable judicial decision upon this point. Our accustomed procedures give to our citizens the right to bring all questions affecting personal liberty or compulsory service in a direct and summary manner to the judges and courts of the State or Nation. The decisions which would thus naturally be rendered within a brief period, and after full and ample discussion, would make such a current of judicial opinion as would satisfy the public mind that the act is either valid or void. The right of this Government to enforce military service in any other mode than that pointed out by the Constitution cannot be established by a violent enforcement of the statute. It must be determined ultimately by the Judiciary. It should be determined in advance of an enforcement which must be destructive to so many lives. It would be a cruel mockery to withhold such decision until after the irremediable injury of its execution upon those who are unable to pay the sum demanded in lieu of their persons. Those who are able to commute might have their remedy by recovery of the money paid in commutation. No evils are to be feared if the law should be pronounced unconstitutional. The submission of this Government to the decisions of our Courts would give it a new and stronger hold upon the public confidence; it would add new vigor to our system of government, and it would call forth another exhibition of voluntary offerings of men and treasure to uphold an Administration which should thus defend and respect the rights of the people. The spirit of lawlessness in our land would be rebuked, respect for legal obligations would be invigorated, confidence in our Government would be strengthened, the dissensions and jealousies at the North which now weaken our cause, would at once be healed up, and your voice would be potential in calling forth the power and force of a united people. By what willing strength has done in the past you may foresee what willing and united strength may accomplish in the future. It cannot be said of New-York, I believe it cannot be said of any Northern State, that if the conscription act be declared unconstitutional, the nation is thereby abandoned to weakness and paralysis. Be assured such a fate can never befall a Government which represents the convictions of the people, which works with the spirit and provisions of the Constitution. It is no more possible under such circumstances that the nation should be left in helplessness than that the strong man's arm should refuse to obey his will. If this bill which stands upon the assumed right of Congress to pass such an act shall fail to the ground there is still left the undisputed authority to call forth the armed power of the nation in the manner distinctly set forth in the Constitution of our country. I do not dwell upon what I believe would be the consequence of a violent, harsh policy before the constitutionality of the act is tested. You can scan the immediate future as well as I. The temper of the people to-day you can readily learn by consulting as I have done with men of all political parties and of every profession and occupation. The nation's strength is in the hearts of the people. Estrange them, divide them, and the foundations fail, the structure must perish. I am confident you will feel that acquiescence in my requests will be but a small concession for our Government to make to our people, and particularly that it should assure itself and them of the accordance of its subordinate laws with the supreme law of the land. It will be but a little price to pay for the peace of the public mind. It will abate nothing of the dignity, nothing from the sovereignty of the nation to show a just regard for the majesty of the law, and a paternal interest in the wishes and welfare of our citizens.

Truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

STATEMENT OF POPULATION, DRAFT NUMBERS, VOTERS, ETC.

Congressional Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote of 1862.
XXIX	114,556	1,757	20,097
XVII	114,928	1,639	17,893
XXIII	116,980	3,023	22,535
XXVIII	129,365	3,018	21,026
XV	132,232	2,260	23,165
XXVII	125,489	2,416	25,601
Congressional Dist.	Population.	Draft.	Vote.
III	132,242	2,697	16,421
II	151,951	4,146	15,967
VI	117,149	4,538	12,777
VIII	175,998	4,892	15,195
IV	131,851	5,881	12,363

The statement shows the population, the number to be drafted, and the number of voters in the several Congressional Districts in which enrollments have been completed, and of which reports have been made to this office up to the 3d day of August, 1863.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, *Governor of New-York, Albany, N. Y.*

Your communication of the 3d instant has been received and attentively considered. I cannot consent to suspend the draft in New-York, as you request, because, among other reason, TIME is too important. By the figures you send, which I presume are correct, the twelve districts represented fall in two classes of eight and four respectively.

The disparity of the quotas for the draft in these two classes is certainly very striking, being the difference between an average of 2,200 in one class and 4,864 in the other. Assuming that the districts are equal, one to another, in entire population, as required by the plan on which they were made, this disparity is such as to require attention. Much of it, however, I suppose will be accounted for by the fact that so many more persons fit for soldiers are in the city than are in the country, who have too recently arrived from other parts of the United States and from Europe to be either included in the census of 1860, or to have voted in 1862. Still, making due allowance for this, I am yet unwilling to stand upon it as an entirely sufficient explanation of the great disparity. I shall direct the draft to proceed in all the districts, drawing, however, at first from each of the four districts—to wit, the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth—only 2,200, being the average quota of the other class. After this drawing, these four Districts, and also the Seventeenth and Twenty-ninth, shall be carefully re-enrolled—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these Districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each District.

I do not object to abide a decision of the United States Supreme Court, or of the Judges thereof, on the constitutionality of the draft law. In fact, I should be willing to facilitate the obtaining of it. But I cannot consent to lose the time while it is being obtained. We are contending with an enemy who, as I understand, drives every able-bodied man he can reach into his ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter-pen. No time is wasted, no argument is used. This produces an army which will soon turn upon our now victorious soldiers already in the field, if they shall not be sustained by recruits as they should be. It produces an army with a rapidity not to be matched on our side, if we first waste time to re-experiment with the volunteer system, already deemed by Congress, and palpably, in fact, so far exhausted as to be inadequate; and then more time to obtain a Court decision as to whether a law is constitutional which requires a part of those not now in the service to go to the aid of those who are already in it; and still more time to determine with absolute certainty that we get those who are to go in the precisely legal proportion to those who are not to go. My purpose is to be in my action just and constitutional, and yet practical, in performing the important duty with which I am charged, of maintaining the unity and the free principles of our common country.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

ALBANY, August 8, 1863.

To the President of the United States:

I received your communication of the 7th instant this day. While I recognize the concessions you make, I regret your refusal to comply with my request to have the draft in this State suspended until it can be ascertained if the enrollments are made in accordance with the law of Congress or with the principles of justice. I know that our army needs recruits, and for this and other reasons I regret a decision which stands in the way of a prompt and cheerful movement to fill up the thinned ranks of our regiments. New-York has never paused in its efforts to send volunteers to the assistance of our gallant soldiers in the field. It has not only met every call heretofore made, while every other Atlantic and the New-England States, except Rhode Island, were delinquent—but it continued liberal bounties to volunteers, when all efforts were suspended in many other quarters. Active exertions are now made to organize new and fill up old regiments. These exertions would be more successful if the draft was suspended, and much better men than reluctant conscripts would join our armies.

On the 7th inst. I advised you by letter that I would furnish the strongest proof of the injustice, if not fraud, in the enrollment in certain Districts. I now send a full report made to me by Judge Advocate Waterbury. I am confident, when you have read it, that you will agree with me that the honor of the nation and your Administration demands that the abuses it points out should be corrected and punished.

You say that we are contending with an enemy, who, as you understand, "drives every able-bodied man he can reach into the ranks, very much as a butcher drives bullocks into a slaughter pen." You will agree with me that even this, if impartially done to all classes, is more tolerable than any scheme which shall fraudulently force a portion of the community into military service by a dishonest perversion of the law.

You will see by the report of Mr. Waterbury that there is no theory which can explain or justify the enrollment in this State. I wish to call your attention to the tables on pages 5, 6, 7 and 8, which show that in nine Congressional Districts in Manhattan, Long and Staten Islands, the number of conscripts called for is 33,729; while in nineteen other districts, the number of conscripts called for is only 39,626. This draft is to be made from the first-class, those between the ages of 20 and 35. It appears by the census of 1860 that in the first nine Congressional Districts there were 164,797 males between 20 and 35; they are are called upon for 33,729 conscripts. In the other 19 districts with a population of males between 20 and 35 of 270,786 only 39,626 are demanded.

Again, to show the partisan character of the enrollment, you will find, on the 21st page of the military report, that in the first nine Congressional districts the total vote of 1860 was 151,243; the number of conscripts now demanded is 33,729. In the nineteen other districts the total vote was 457,257; yet these districts are called upon to furnish only 39,626 drafted men. Each of the nine districts gave majorities in favor of one political party, and each of the nineteen districts gave majorities in favor of the other party.

You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs.

Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTION OF GOV. SEYMOUR.

He Favors his "Friends" in New-York City at the Expense of the Rest of the State!

From The Rochester Democrat.

We said the other day that Gov. Seymour did not seem to care how many men were taken by the draft from the "rural districts," but that all his exertions were being put forth to relieve his "friends" in New-York City and its suburbs from the duty of bearing their share of the burdens imposed by the Enrollment act; and we now have a startling confirmation of the fact. *The Buffalo Courier*, a Democratic organ, furnishes the testimony. It appears that Mr. Wm. Wilkeson was sent to Washington to obtain credit on the draft to the men who have been enlisted in Buffalo since the 7th of February last, but returned with the information that it could not be accomplished so as to make it a local relief. The following is *The Courier's* statement of the case:

Adjutant-General Sprague, in his mission to the National Capital, had procured the crediting of all the men whose certificates of muster in the State he could bring, to the State at large, and the Provost-Marshal argued that he could devise no system of more specific operation which would not involve the Administration in inextricable confusion. Mr. Wilkeson states that on his list being examined in Col. Fry's office, nearly all the names upon it were identified as having been presented by Gen. Sprague for allowance to the State.

This is a most astonishing revelation. Gov. Seymour's organs throughout the State have been making an immense outcry about the negligence of the War Department in omitting to credit the several cities and towns which have furnished an excess of their former quotas, and now we find that the officer sent down by the Governor himself has caused the excess supplied in the "rural districts" alone to be ... to the State at large ... volunteers furnished in other localities!

Thus, Rochester has furnished about a thousand men more than its quota, but will receive no special credit for them under this precious arrangement made by the State authorities. They have already been credited to the whole State, at the special request of Adjt.-Gen. Sprague, acting under the direction of Gov. Seymour! Thus, districts which are deficient will profit as much by the surplus of Rochester as Rochester itself will!

By this plan the city of New-York, which is behind in its quota from 20,000 to 30,000 men, and Brooklyn, which is also largely in arrears, will reap the benefit of the patriotic exertion of Rochester, Buffalo, and other places which have furnished more than their proportions of volunteers.

Really! Gov. Seymour's "friends" in New-York have reason to congratulate themselves upon their sagacity in choosing a Governor who is so careful of them; but how is it with the people in other parts of the State? We doubt whether they will be as well suited with the Governor's arrangements. There is one satisfactory reflection to be made. The Democratic journals in Gov. Seymour's interest will now be compelled to cease their complaints against the Federal officials. The latter appear to have made due allowance for volunteers furnished, and no one but Gov. Seymour can be blamed because the localities which furnished surplus men do not receive the benefit of their energy and patriotism.

Gov. Seymour as a Tailor.

From The Chenango Telegraph, Aug. 5.

At a time when the people of the North, and especially of this State, were worked up to the highest pitch of excitement over the invasion of Pennsylvania by the Rebel army under Lee, and when all loyal men were anxious to do something to aid our sister State, and, at the same time, give the South a lesson that would serve to keep her villains within the borders she lays claim to, Gov. Seymour conceived a plan of filling up the militia regiments of New-York, and of putting the whole force into hands of creatures on whom he could depend to carry out any order he might see fit to issue. He, accordingly, on the 19th of June, sent out a general order authorizing the formation of a regiment of militia in each Assembly District of the State, and directing his Inspector-General—not his Adjutant-General, who is the proper officer, but who happens to be an officer in the regular army and therefore not to be trusted in any traitorous scheme—to take charge of the organization of these regiments, and to "carry out this order in its letter and spirit."

By this order the Governor retains the power to appoint such men as pleased him to the office of Colonel, and, we believe, of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major—the rank and file, and even the line officers, having no voice in the selection of these officers. The order itself excited suspicion among loyal men, and its "spirit" was put on trial at once.

Charles Thompson, esq., of Steuben County—a gentleman who had spent a number of years in studying and perfecting the militia organization of this State, and an ardent Republican and Union man—made it his business to carry through an investigation of the whole matter in the shortest space of time. He organized in that district, in about ten days, six companies of militia. These companies elected their line officers and these unanimously resolved to ask for the appointment of Mr Thompson as their Colonel.

Being unknown to Gov. Seymour's Inspector-General Miller, Mr. Thompson applied to Gov. Seymour's chief-fugleman in that part of the State—Mr. Charles Walker—to aid him in obtaining the commission which he desired, and which the officers of the several companies in the regiment desired him to have. He asked the favor of Mr. Walker the more readily because of the fact that they had been from boyhood intimate personal friends. The answer of Mr. Walker, however, exposed the whole scheme of our disloyal Governor, and convinced Mr. Thompson that his suspicions were well founded. Mr. Walker very generously said that he would be willing to grant his friend Thompson any favor but this; as to this, the man for Colonel had been already selected by Gov. Seymour. Upon close questioning, he revealed the name of the Governor's appointee—who was, of course, a Copperhead and a convenient tool to be used at any time and in any way. It is sufficient to say that the history of this matter came to us from Mr. Thompson himself.

A parallel case has just come to light in Niagara County. The several companies of the 66th Regiment assembled and selected their candidate for Colonel. They had hardly come together when information was conveyed to them that one William McCrea, a man unknown to them, without any sort of military experience, and previously unconnected with the militia—but, by the way, a firm supporter of Seymour's plans—had been appointed to be their Colonel. They at once opened negotiations with McCrea, and, after much talking, he consented to take a lower position, and allow Col. L. Moore, the gentleman selected by the regiment, to take the office of Colonel. Suddenly, however, Mr. McCrea refused to negotiate further, and declared his determination to proceed at once to the exercise of the authority conferred upon him by the Governor. The surprised line officers insisted on the explanation of this "change of front," and succeeded in obtaining one to the following effect, as given in the words of Capt. Schalenore:

"I saw Col. McCrea July 7, 1863. He said to me about noon, 'I did not want the office of Colonel in this district; but as it was pressed upon me by men whom I know to be right for our Governor, I accepted. I will say to you, but confidentially, the object of this is to get this militia force into our hands—have proper men appointed—or, if the Governor wishes to resist the National Draft, which he intends to do, as he thinks it unconstitutional, he can do so safely; for he then will have proper men in office over his National Guard so as to control it to his wish, resist the draft, and the people cannot help themselves, as they will have no military that they can control to their wish. I have this from headquarters from gentlemen that saw the Governor on this subject. It is not only my own view on this subject, but the Governor's and our party.'"

The same explanation was made to several other officers, and the above statement is indorsed by eleven others.

With this proof before us, is it possible to doubt that Governor Seymour intends to array the militia of this State in opposition to the General Government? That he intended to have all things ready to resist the draft is beyond question, but his turbulent "friends" in New-York made too much haste in beginning the work. The time he had chosen was that when the men who had been drafted were called upon to take their places in the ranks. *Then* he intended—and it may still be his intention—to advise drafted men that their allegiance was due first to him, as Governor of the State of New-York, and to call on the creatures at the head of his militia to resist the officers of the United States.

There is an abundance of testimony which corroborates the above statement. Seymour's speech to the mob—in which are mingled words of kindness and fellowship with appeals for caution and charges to "bide their time"—his refusal to allow the small militia force in the city to be used at the beginning of the riot—and above all, his appointment of John A. Green, the head of the Knights of the Golden Circle in this State, as a Brigadier-General, all prove that he had made up his mind to place the Empire State in a position of opposition to the Federal Government, and thus lend to the Rebels of the South all the aid in his power. He may not have abandoned his plan. It behooves all loyal men to watch the traitor closely.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

A Daily Mail to New-Orleans—Fly Time—Banks and Grant meet at Vicksburg—The Future of Louisiana—Admiral Farragut coming North.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 31, 1863.

Since the Morning Star left here we have very little news—that is, exciting, stirring war news. The arrival of a steamer from Vicksburg every day or two with later Northern news renders the arrival of the steamers from New-York of much less importance than previous to the opening of the Mississippi. Soon we expect to be able to know all that is going on in other parts of this Union without waiting eight or ten days for the arrival of a steamer from New-York. We hope soon to have a daily mail communication by the way of the Mississippi and the North-West, when the services of Special Correspondents will be no longer necessary.

The arrival of Brig.-Gen. James B. McPherson and his brigade at Port Hudson is an evidence we shall not need for troops in this Department; and although a large number of nine-months men will return home, more than that number of negroes can be enlisted in their place.

There is at present a large number of officers from Gen. Grant's army in the city, whose presence, added to other evidences, have, I believe, convinced the most skeptical Confederate in town that Vicksburg is taken. The newsboys crying on the streets *The Memphis Bulletin*, *The Chicago Tribune*, and *Times*, has assured the Rebels that Grant is the ... men have little else to do than keep the flies off. We do not expect any military movement of importance in this Department for some time. The most important will probably be the reposession of the Lafourche and Teche country, so that the crops of corn, cotton and sugar that have been planted on the plantations worked under the Government may be secured and got to market. The sugar will all be needed. There is a prospect of sugar being dearer next Summer than it has ever been since Louisiana first raised sugar.

Gen. Banks, Gen. Bowen (Provost-Marshal of the Department), and several other officers, are out of the city a few days on a visit to Vicksburg. With what feelings of mutual pride and pleasure will the hearts of Grant and Banks be filled when they meet, and sit down to talk over the siege and fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson. What a scene for a painter!—a subject worthy of a place in one of the niches in the capitol of Washington!

City life is dull enough—very little trade—nothing to sell, except at steep prices, and very few, except officers, with money enough to buy. Fresh meat, that is tough and dry enough to be passed off as mule meat, gutta percha, or any other tough material, is worth 40 to 50 cents per pound, and precious little to be had at that price. Cat-fish, 25 cents per pound. Peaches, that look as if they had been in the hospital for the last six months, and had got out for a little fresh air, are worth a dime each. Potatoes, such as they are, are worth $4 per bushel. Flour is, by the Mayor, rated at $9 50 per bbl., and although the bakers are fined daily for making their bread light, the dime loaf is barely enough to make a good breakfast for my large Shanghae rooster; and that reminds me corn is worth two dollars a bushel; hams 20 cents per pound. So you see it is time we had the river open, and got some of the produce of our Western friends.

The most important matter here is the future of Louisiana, and how she shall be redeemed from the blighting and devastating influence of Slavery. How we shall secure for her a Free Soil Constitution. How we shall kill off Slavery in the two Congressional Districts excepted in the President's proclamation. The slave-holding interest in this State is only scotched, not killed. I understand the committee that have been hanging round Washington, pretending to represent the planters of forty parishes, say they are willing to spend a million of dollars to preserve Slavery in this State. How these men can represent forty parishes, when there are not half of that number held by national forces to-day, unless they pretend to represent rebels with arms in their hands, is more than is understood here.

What is needed in this State is that a number of men of the East and North should do for Louisiana what they did for Kansas; let them put their hands in their pockets and contribute liberally out of their abundant means. The Union men here have mostly been very severe sufferers by this war; they have been made poor and are kept poor by it. Unlike the people of the North and the East, they have no thriving trade or manufactures by which they can flourish and grow rich under the war regime. They are daily becoming poorer and poorer. It is important that the Free State party here should have a representative in Washington, whose business it should be to watch closely the movements of the Pro-Slavery men; to scrutinize all appointments made by the Government, and take care that the Slavery party do not get any more of their friends in office here; to use his best influence to have none but Free State men put in office in the State. Further, the Free State party here are sadly in want of an organ—a daily newspaper, to be managed and conducted by men who are pledged, and whose interest it is, to make Louisiana a Free State—a newspaper whose editors shall be intimately acquainted with the history of the State and the antecedents of all the public men, and who will not be afraid to speak out and tell the people who and what the men that aspire to office are—a newspaper that will undertake to show the people who have no interest in Slavery, but who are not yet prepared for the Free State movement, that the total and final destruction of Slavery is the only hope of the white man in this State.

But the accomplishment of all this needs money—more money than the people here, with no trade and no work, can spare for the purpose. Therefore let our friends North, who have the means, look to this. I am happy to learn that one gentleman in the North, whose name I have mislaid, has forwarded, unsolicited, to our Convention Committee $100, as a beginning of the good work.

The Convention Committee, of which T. J. Durant is President and James Graham Secretary, have now a suite of rooms, which are open day and night, where all who feel an interest in their efforts can meet and counsel together.

What the platform of the Union men who meet in the Lyceum Hall is, will be seen from the following resolutions:

UNION ASSOCIATION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

At a meeting of the Union Association of New-Orleans, held at the Lyceum Hall, July 25, 1863, the following preamble and resolutions, offered by Mr. James E. Tewell, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Unionists of New-Orleans have heard with surprise and indignation of the attempt on the part of certain gentlemen, claiming to represent the planting interest of Louisiana, to induce the Federal authorities so to act as to fetter once more the freemen of this State, by putting in force a Constitution, the principles of which are utterly at variance with the sentiments of a large majority of the loyal people, and repugnant to the spirit of the age; and

Whereas, We have read with the liveliest feelings of satisfaction the noble utterances of our beloved Chief Magistrate, in reply to and in rebuke of the self-constituted Slavery-preserving delegation, and in approval of the efforts of the truly loyal in securing a Constitution based upon the principle of "Freedom to All;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Union Association of New-Orleans deprecate all efforts having for their end the organization of a State Government under the Constitution in force prior to the outbreak of the present Rebellion; and

Resolved, further, That they will oppose by all legitimate means every measure having for its object the recognition of Slavery in any Constitution that may hereafter be formed.

On motion of Mr. Enos W. Smith, it was

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be published in *The N. O. Era*, and that a copy of the same be signed by the officers of this Association, and transmitted to his Excellency, President Lincoln.

M. SCHUPPERT, President pro tem.

JAMES E. TEWELL, Assistant Secretary.

The mover of these resolutions (Mr. J. E. Tewell) is a Southron, a native of Washington City. He is made of the right stuff. I remember, August, 1861, when, after being in prison some time, he was driven from this city, compelled to leave everything behind him by the Confederate authorities, for "Disloyalty" and his general Anti-Slavery sentiments, and obliged to go North, where he remained till last September. His expatriation has not made him in love with the teachings of Jeff. Davis & Co. He reveres the old flag the more that he has suffered for it.

Admiral Farragut, and a number of officers, in the good old ship Hartford, leave for the North in a day or two. The Continental U. S. transport leaves this morning, full of officers and men, sick, wounded, relieved, and discharged. The St. Mary U. S. transport also leaves in a few days. UMBRA.

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE FRONTIER.

The Battle at Honey Springs—3,000 Union Troops Whip 6,000 Rebels—A Courageous and Successful Movement—Bravery of the Colored Troops—Our Captures.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FORT BLUNT, C. N., July 20, 1863.

It certainly will be interesting to all friends of the Union to know that even here, on the very borders of civilization, two hundred miles from the nearest Post-Office, or any other vestige of common life, the Stars and Stripes still float to the breeze over a small army of as true and loyal hearts as throb in the breasts of any troops in the service of the country.

Gen. James G. Blunt and staff arrived here on the 12th inst., and immediately set to work, determined to cross the Arkansas and give the enemy battle on his own ground. At early dawn, on the morning of the 17th, the advance moved across, and during the whole day and till long after dark, were the three small flat-boats, hastily constructed for the purpose, busy in crossing the troops, who, eager for the contest, moved rapidly on the trail of the fleeing foe. On the morning of the 18th the advance engaged the enemy at a point 20 miles south, at a place called Honey Springs, where the Rebels had large stores and shops, at which they manufactured various articles used in western warfare.

Gent. Blunt had with him 10 pieces of artillery, 1,500 cavalry, including 200 Indians, and about an equal number of infantry, including the 1st Regiment Kansas Colored Volunteers and the 2d Regiment Colorado Volunteers. He was assisted by Col. Moonlight, Chief of Staff, and Cols. W. A. Phillips, 3d Indiana; Judson, 6th Kansas Cavalry; J. M. Williams, 1st Kansas Colored Volunteers, and Lieut.-Col. Dodd, of the 2d Colorado.

The enemy, under General Cooper, were about 6,000 strong, and nearly all mounted men. Our artillery were first brought to bear on them, and after an ... favorable opinion of the Yankee "shooting wagon," our infantry were ordered into line of battle and forward through the brush, so thick as not only to entirely conceal the view, but almost impenetrable even to the footman, did our brave and courageous troops press on and on, led by their respective commanders, Col. J. M. Williams and Lieut.-Col. Dodd. Two regiments of the famous Texas Rangers awaited their arrival, and when within fifty yards, still unseen by our men, so completely were they hid in the brush, they commenced the ball by delivering a volley along their whole line. Instantly their fire was answered by our troops, and then commenced a conflict unsurpassed by any in all the West, if not in the whole country.

The famous battle of Prairie Grove, which is now a part of the history of our country, exceeded this only in the numbers employed. Col. Williams fell at the first fire, shot through the upper part of the right lung by a musket-ball and three other slight wounds from buckshot, and that too while in the very act of giving the order to charge bayonets.

This of course, for a few moments somewhat deranged matters, but as soon as the fact was known Lieut. Col. John Bowles took his place, and on went the work with such terrific effect as not only to break the Rebel lines but to entirely remove all prejudice against such troops, from every man who witnessed the action. Such distrust and dissatisfaction were openly expressed by many of our Colorado troops at being put into the same brigade with the "niggers," but the man is yet to be found since this fight who does not speak in the highest terms of this regiment.

The result of the fight was a complete rout of the enemy, who, setting fire to their stores and shops, made a hasty retreat, hotly pressed by our small but victorious army. Four times did they form line of battle, but each time only to see their ranks thinned by the unerring aim of our troops. Their loss is known to reach 50 killed, 75 wounded and 65 prisoners; and, in addition, three pieces of artillery (all they had), 75 stand of small-arms, and $250,000 worth of stores and other property by fire.

There were found in store about 50 handcuffs, which they had just manufactured to have ready when the "niggers and their cowardly officers surrendered to their forces." What an idea! to think of a regiment of men, black as night, showing the white feather!!

Our loss was but trifling as compared with theirs. The 1st K. C. V. lost none killed, 25 wounded. The 2d Colorado lost 9 killed, 18 wounded.

The difference is attributable to the fact that the Colorado boys made a charge upon the enemy's right. There is no better material in the service than this 2d Colorado, made up as it is by young men from the gold mines of the Rocky Mountains.

This is the first battle for the Union south of the Arkansas, and every man engaged therein has reason to be proud of the result. Every man did his duty, and we can account for the result only in the difference in our favor in the amount of the artillery and the greater loyalty of our troops. Many of the prisoners confess their disloyalty to the cause of Rebeldom, and hail with joy the recent news from Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Helena and elsewhere, of which they had purposely been held in ignorance by their officers.

Gen. Blunt returned yesterday with his whole force, feeling well satisfied with the whole matter. It will be useless to attempt to plant the stars and stripes permanently south of the Arkansas until we can get our supplies by boat up that river, as transportation from Leavenworth is too slow and expensive to support an army south of this point.

The 1st Regiment, K. C. V., received their first payment, at the hands of Paymaster Major Adams, on the 13th inst., just six months from the date of muster, and nearly twelve months from the original enlistment. So that there is now nothing left about which to croak but that they were paid $10 only per month, without any allowance to Sergeants. When will the "laborer be considered worthy of his hire."

Weather very warm, with full rivers, the Grand being at high water mark.

AN EXPLOSIVE BULLET.—We were, on Tuesday, shown an explosive Rebel bullet, by Col. J. W. Adams, U. S. A., which his son, Capt. Adams, of the 6th M. S. Artillery, picked up on the Gettysburg battle field during the fight. Upon a subsequent examination of the ball, which is of the same size with the minnie bullets, Capt. A. discovered that it was made of pot-metal. Splitting it open with his sword he found a small chamber in the center in which was a copper receiver filled with phosphorus and fulminate, a fuse extending to that portion of the cartridge containing the powder. It was the evident design of the inventor of this fiendish missile to have it explode after entering the body of the person shot, thereby causing a more frightful wound than the ordinary bullet, and insuring death.

The Weekly Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1863.

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GOV. SEYMOUR AND THE DRAFT.

Gov. Seymour writes to President Lincoln asking a postponement of the National Draft until its constitutionality can be legally adjudicated and until certain alleged inequalities in its requirement of men from different sections of our State be removed. The President responds that, while he does not object to an adjudication of the constitutionality of the National Conscription, but will facilitate the obtaining of it, he cannot postpone the Draft because *time* is essential and the need of recruiting our armies in the field is urgent as well as imperative. But as it is complained that certain districts are required to furnish an undue number, he will reduce the number to be immediately drawn from those (City) Districts to the average of that required from the other (rural) Districts, and proceed to have these Districts respectively,

"Carefully re-enrolled—and, if you please, agents of yours may witness every step of the process. Any deficiency which may appear by the new enrollment will be supplied by a special draft for that object, allowing due credit for volunteers who may be obtained from these Districts respectively during the interval; and at all points, so far as consistent with practical convenience, due credits shall be given for volunteers, and your Excellency shall be notified of the time fixed for commencing a draft in each District."

Now if the object of the Governor had been truly set forth by him—if the alleged unfairness of the enrollment had been anything else than a pretext for embarrassing the Government and fighting off the Draft altogether—would he not have been satisfied with this? The Governor complains that certain (City) Districts are called upon to supply more than their due proportion of the men required, and wants the Draft postponed for a scrutiny and revision of the Enrollment. I cannot postpone *the Draft*, replies the President in substance, *because that would* be to abandon our brave soldiers already in the field and lose all the fruits of our recent magnificent successes; but I will only call at first on the Districts you say have been too fully enrolled for the same average number of men as on those which you say are called on for too few; and proceed at once to have the enrollment thoroughly revised and corrected; and you are welcome to send agents to watch the process throughout. —What could be fairer than this? What shadow of grievance is left? But the Governor cannot so easily abandon the Rebels to their doom. Before they had fired a shot, he made an elaborate speech in Tweddle Hall to prove that they could not possibly be conquered, and he has the natural hatred of rash prognosticators to be proved false prophets. He returns to the charge in a rejoinder, falser and more treasonable, if possible, than his opening, closing "You cannot and will not fail to right these gross wrongs"—when the President had just explicitly assured him that every complaint should be investigated, every wrong righted.

His object is plain—to paralyze the arm and arrest the triumphant progress of the Federal Government. He has heard and heeded the "grand hailing sign of distress" made by Jeff. Davis in his latest manifesto. The Rebellion is caving in. Its Northern allies must speedily make a diversion in its favor or it is a gone case. Hence we find that, from Maine to Iowa, the Copperheads are resisting the Draft by evident preconcert with exceeding venom. Shooting enrolling officers, burning their buildings, borrowing money on public credit to defeat the Conscription, raising riots and threatening Civil War, are among the means resorted to for this purpose. In such a crisis, an expectant Copperhead candidate for the Presidency must not be backward. He must do what he safely can in aid of the common treason; and of course he does.

—We now call the attention of the public to certain facts which we collate from the last "Annual Report of the Adjutant-General of the State of New-York," made on the 31st of last December, and communicated to the Legislature on the 27th of January by Gov. Seymour. It was made and is signed by Thomas Hillhouse—a most honorable and upright citizen, late a Senator. From this report we learn that of the great requisition made by the President on the 2d of July, 1862, for Six Hundred Thousand men (Volunteers and Drafted Militia) to reenforce the National Armies, the quota required of this State was One Hundred and Twenty Thousand.

This great draft was apportioned among the several Counties and Townships according to their respective Population as declared by the last Federal Census (1860): so that there could be no cavil as to the fairness of the apportionment.

Under this call, our City was required to furnish [illegible] men. She actually *did* furnish 6,637; leaving her deficiency no less than *Eighteen Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty-three*, or nearly three-fourths of the whole number required of her.

All the other Counties of the State, including Kings (Brooklyn), were required to furnish 94,835 men. They actually *did* furnish 85,389 men, or only 9,446 less than were required of them. In other words: *the deficiency in this City alone was nearly double that in all the other Counties of the State.* And while this City furnished but 27 men out of every hundred required of her, the other Counties furnished about 90 men out of every hundred required of them. And nine Counties, including New-York, which have respectively the largest deficiencies rivaled her also in giving large relative majorities for Seymour, viz:

Counties.	Deficiency.	Maj. for Seymour.
New-York	18,523	31,876
Kings	1,799	6,632
Erie	934	2,141
Westchester	814	2,311
Clinton	574	501
Ulster	570	1,121
Greene	486	1,194
Rockland	438	1,033
Schoharie	433	2,229
Aggregate deficiency	24,621	49,038

The whole State furnished 27,969 less men than were required, whereof those nine Seymour strongholds fell short of their quota no less than 24,621; leaving the aggregate deficiency in all the rest of the State but 3,348. But what these counties lacked in sending re-enforcements to the National Armies they more than made up in aggravating their majorities for Seymour.

And even this does not show the full disparity; for Westchester County stands fourth on the list of delinquents, when the official reports show that her Republican towns very nearly made up their quota, while her Democratic did not. Witness the following abstract from the Adjutant-General's returns:

Republican Towns.	No. req'd.	No. sup'd.	Democratic Towns.	No. req'd.	Furnished.
Bedford	113	117	Cortland	313	312
Harrison	44	53	Eastchester	173	123
Lewisboro'	68	35	Greenburgh	278	193
Newcastle	50	66	Mamaroneck	43	19
North Salem	48	46	Morrisania	286	177
Somers	63	62	Mt. Pleasant	140	136
Yorktown	67	72	New-Rochelle	109	41
			Northcastle	77	66
Total	446	441	Ossining	209	118
Deficiency	5		Pelham	32	15
			Poundridge	48	22
			Rye	133	138
			Scarsdale	17	17
			Westchester	132	65
			West Farms	220	131
			White Plains	57	63
			Yonkers	366	202
			Total	2,632	1,823
			Deficiency	809	

We return to the fact that the number required from our City under the call for Six Hundred Thousand Men was 25,160; yet all that she furnished from July 2 to Dec. 31 of last year was barely 6,637, leaving her deficient 18,523, or nearly *three-fourths* of the entire number required, while the residue of the State came within ten per cent of making up the whole number required; and, if we subtract a few of the strongest Seymour Counties, the deficiency is reduced below *five* per cent. And now because our City is required—not to make up her enormous deficiency, but to make up her quota of the new draft, Gov. Seymour virtually threatens resistance and revolution!

The rural and Republican Counties very nearly made up the quotas required of them under that heavy draft. Had they held back as this City did, they would of course have had more on the Enrolling List for the new Draft. But the other counties sent 85,389 men to the field under that call against barely 6,637 from this great City, which had more than one-fifth of the entire population of the State in 1860, and has nearly one-fourth to-day. Yet, when the President volunteers to reduce the first draft from our City Districts to the average of the rural Districts, and have every enrollment thoroughly scrutinized before any more are called for, Gov. Seymour pitches his voice still higher, and keeps up the cry of unfairness and fraud, which he thoroughly knows to be false. The Enrolling Officers have done their best; if they have duplicated names, or made other mistakes, the President pledges himself to have them corrected. But all that avails nothing, because the Governor's disloyal intent is not thereby promoted. He *must* have a grievance to give him an excuse for playing the traitor.

Well: if Civil War must come, let it come! If the Copperhead chiefs in the North envy the fame or the fortunes of their Southern brethren, we have no choice but to meet the issue they force upon us. We have all along felt that peril of the Union from Northern disloyalty was greater than from manlier Southern treason, and have held our course in view of the sunken rocks in the Nation's course rather than those on which the waves were visibly dashing. If the Democratic masses shall see fit to follow their accustomed leaders into the treason they have of late been maturing they can yet destroy our almost rescued Republic. But if they do, fearful will be the wreck and world-wide their infamy! Let them ponder well before incurring such an immortality of loathing!

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

The Union State Convention will assemble at Syracuse on Wednesday, Sept. 2, and we urge the friends of the Union cause in each Assembly District of our State to look at once and earnestly to the selection of Delegates. *Three* are to be chosen from each District, and we trust the Republicans of each will accord to the War Democrats and other Unionists who were not Republicans not one merely but two or even all of the Delegates, if they desire it. Names are nothing, and old party associations and divisions have no remaining significance. He who is heartily for sustaining the Government in putting down the Slaveholders' Rebellion is as right as need be; all other questions are subordinate and will take care of themselves. Put down the traitors and defeat their Northern servitors and sympathizers, and we care not whether there be or be not a Republican on the State Ticket, so that every name on it is that of a capable, upright, worthy man.

We must have a strong ticket this Fall; for the immense preponderance of our brethren in the Union armies renders our success exceedingly doubtful. We must lose at least Fifty Thousand votes by the unjust disfranchisement of our soldiers in the National armies—a disfranchisement which our friends in the last Legislature did their best to remove, but which Seymour and his partisans were strong enough to continue. We must try to elect a Legislature which will undo this wrong at the earliest moment by passing the necessary bill over the Governor's Veto. Then we need fear no defeat thereafter.

We must have the strongest possible State Ticket; to which end all personal "claims" must be sternly ignored. We can't consider any man entitled to a nomination now because he was or was not preferred at some former Convention. Whoever is the ablest, fittest, and strongest man who can be induced to run has genuine claims, but nobody else.

Unionists! send no delegates who have personal ends to achieve to your approaching State Convention!

THE MANAGER'S LAST KICK.

The Daily News—which not only is entitled to be, but *is*, better posted with regard to what is passing in the secret councils of the Rebel chiefs than any other Northern journal—has the following dispatch:

NEGROES FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY—A HUNDRED THOUSAND TO BE ENLISTED—THEIR FREEDOM PROMISED.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11, 1863.—It has been determined by the Confederate Government to call 100,000 negroes to the army. They are to be officered by the whites. The inducement held out to the negroes will be their freedom, which is to be declared when Southern independence is achieved. The owners of the slaves to be paid in Confederate scrip, which will be issued for that purpose.

[That proposed dicker of negro property for "Confederate scrip" in these days is the fairest swap we ever heard of.]

—We have long felt that Jeff. Davis and his compeers are destined to shine in history as the greatest practical Abolitionists America has known. The above dispatch corroborates our Richmond-Baltimore letter of the 16th ult. No doubt, the project of arming the slaves is gravely pondered at Richmond, where there would seem to be none but Hobson's choice—this or nothing. But we still think Jeff. will think twice more before arming the slaves at this juncture. It is a thing easily begun, but only to be stopped with great difficulty. One hundred thousand slaves with arms in their hands and the necessary discipline and cohesion of soldiers might not wait till the end of the war for Freedom—might choose to take it at once, and ten dollars per month on the back of it, in the Federal service. Sergeant Pomp of the Forty-ninth South Carolina Infantry might want to know whether Mrs. Pomp and the little Pomps were also to be free at the end of the war—and, if not, *why* not? In fact, there are a good many questions that would get through even a negro's skull in the long Autumn and Winter nights as he stood sentinel, which it would be difficult to answer and perilous to leave unanswered. This emancipating men should never be left half done. It should be either let alone or finished.

If Jeff. & Co. were only wise enough and brave enough to confess their past mistakes by proclaiming immediate and universal emancipation, and would *then* send Aleck Stephens to Washington to settle the bases of "reconstruction," we don't believe there would be any serious objection [illegible] "the Confederate gunboat Torpedo." And we would all take hold and make a peace not merely honorable but generous to "our Southern brethren"—one that they should admit was better than they could have asked. For then the root of bitterness would be extirpated, all danger of future rebellions and civil wars dissipated, and a long, bright future of peace and prosperity would open before us. Why *won't* they fairly own that Slavery and the Rebellion have broken down together, and let us have a true and lasting peace forthwith?

FOREWARNED—FOREARMED.

We ask the people of this city, and wherever else this sheet may reach, to carefully read and thoughtfully consider the following opening paragraph from the leading editorial of yesterday's *World*:

It is now at length evident to all but the willfully blind, that the RESCUE OF THE CONSTITUTION FROM THE HANDS OF ITS OFFICIAL VIOLATORS REQUIRES A VIGOROUS AND DETERMINED STRUGGLE. The precise measures to be adopted for this purpose must depend, in part, upon future contingencies; and there is needed the greatest wisdom and caution, as well as pluck and resolution, that THE EFFORT MAY NOT MISCARRY BY IRRETRIEVABLE FALSE STEPS AND PRECIPITATE ACTION. Where there is a will, if the cause be righteous, there need be no apprehension that we shall discover a fitting way, if we do not fail to appreciate the magnitude of the undertaking, AND SQUANDER IN SPASMODIC, DISCONNECTED EFFORTS THE STRENGTH THAT SHOULD BE EXERTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WELL-WEIGHED AND CONCERTED PLAN. The first thing to be attained is obviously a *perfect understanding* among the friends of the Constitution throughout the loyal States. We must ascertain, through the ordinary methods of preliminary political action, what is the probable number of bold, courageous, determined men, who are sufficiently masters of themselves and of the passions generated in a vehement struggle, to submit their conduct to the wise direction requisite for attaining the unity by which strength is economized, and a movement clothed with the moral power that will render it formidable to the foes of the Constitution. We are to start, then, with a full determination not to be put down, and with the fullest exercise of that right of appeal to the public judgment which is the mainspring of all political action under free governments. *The subsequent steps will develop themselves with the progress of events.*

And again, the following closing paragraph from the second editorial article in the same paper:

Mr. Lincoln is politically blind if he does not perceive that this question is FAST PASSING BEYOND THE DOMAIN OF ARGUMENT. More Democrats will be left in New-York than he can take away conscripts to the war, and it behooves him to consider whether our armies in the South will be really strengthened by a proceeding WHICH WILL CREATE A NECESSITY FOR LARGE ARMIES IN EVERY LOYAL STATE.

The paper that thus dares openly and unreservedly to call upon those to whom it addresses itself to prepare for "a vigorous and determined struggle" to overthrow the Government, and not (as in the late riots) to "squander in spasmodic, disconnected efforts the strength that should be exerted in accordance with a well-weighed and concerted plan;"—the paper that thus threatens the President of the United States that if he executes the laws he will "create a necessity for large armies in every loyal State;"—this paper is the mouth-piece of Gov. Seymour. Do the loyal people of the North—do the peace-loving people of this city, living quietly in their own homes, want any further warning of the designs of these revolutionists? How much they may be able to achieve, how far they may be able to spread war and destruction of life and property over the North, are questions yet to be solved. But that such is their intention we have heard their own word for it, and it will be wiser for us to heed it in good season.

MISSOURI.

At the State Election last year, Missouri was carried squarely for the Administration on the platform of Universal Freedom. A Legislature strongly Emancipation was chosen, with six Emancipation to three "Conservative" Representatives in Congress; so that the ascendancy of the party of Humanity and Progress was decided. And we happen to know that President Lincoln regarded this triumph of generous ideas in Missouri as fully counterbalancing the untoward and unexpected results in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Within the present year, it has seemed good to the Administration to put its patronage in Missouri into the hands of questionable friends and open foes, on the principle affirmed in the trite query: "If a man can't take liberties with his friends, with whom can he?" A Republican General-Commanding was dismissed at St. Louis and a "Conservative" installed in his stead; and this change was naturally imitated in the subordinate commands. Gen. Ben Loan, Emancipation M. C. elect, Gen. Blunt, &c., were superseded by inveterate Pro-Slavery men like Guitar or "Claybanks" of a most "Conservative" pattern; under whose auspices earnest Anti-Slavery men have about such usage as was accorded them in Kansas under Pierce and Buchanan.

Under these auspices, a special election has just been held for a Representative in Congress from the IIId District, vice Noell (Emancipation) deceased. Noell was elected last year by a plurality of *seven* over John G. Scott (Pro-Slavery) who has now doubtless succeeded him by a much larger plurality. The following are the returns at hand:

Counties.	1863. Lindsay.	1863. Scott.	1862. Noell.	1862. Scott.
Madison	144	315	129	290
Perry	300	562	746	355
Washington	262	500	202	415
Iron	384	197	189	103
Scott and Cape Girardeau.	160	75	86	1
	706	466	572	196
Dent	no returns.		112	5
Mississippi	..	280	26	308
New-Madrid	no returns.		..	17
St. Francois	215	593	170	520
St. Genevieve	224	401	322	433
Wayne	no returns.		156	112
Soldiers' vote	193	..	54	3
Total	2,588	3,339	2,764	2,758

Scott's majority so far, 801; his election is sure.

—Mr. Scott is just such a politician as Vallandigham, and as bitterly hostile to every Republican sentiment as man can be; yet the Administration influence and patronage have elected him. There may be a good reason for banishing such men from Ohio and electing them to Congress from Missouri, but we don't see it.

The President's Rejoinder to Gov. Seymour.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR, Governor of New-York.

Yours of the 8th, with Judge-Advocate-General Waterbury's report was received to-day. Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important [illegible] and to the soldiers in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited at your request from the 1st until the 6th instant to receive your communication, dated the 3d. In view of its great length and the known time and apparent care taken in its preparation, I did not doubt that it contained your full case as you desired to present it. It contained the figures for 12 districts, omitting the other 19, as I supposed because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so I laid down the principle to which I purpose adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to-day you send figures for 28 districts, including the 12 sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrollments are not yet received.

In looking over the fuller list of 28 districts I found that the quotas for 16 of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700; while of the rest 6 are above 2,700 and 6 are below 2,000.

Applying the principle to these new facts, the Vth and VIIth Districts must be added to the 4 in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2,200 for the first draft; and with these 4 others must be added to those to be re-enrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the IId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, and VIII Districts, fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost-Marshal-General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the XVIth, XVIIth, XVIIIth, XXIId, XXIVth, XXVIth, XXVIIth, XXVIIIth, XXIXth, and XXXth Districts. In the others, excepting the three outstanding the drawing, will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft the IId, IVth, Vth, VIth, VIIth, VIIIth, XVIth, XVIIth, XXIst, XXVth, XXIXth, and XXXIst, will be re-enrolled for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the now outstanding districts when they shall come in. No part of my former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WAR GAZETTE.

GEN. MILROY TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Gen. Robert H. Milroy is to be tried by a military general court-martial for an offense specified in an order of the General-in-Chief. Gen. Halleck has detailed officers to constitute the Court.

Special Dispatches to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

CHIEF OF THE CAVALRY BUREAU.

Major-Gen. Stoneman is announced as Chief of the Cavalry Bureau recently organized, headquarters Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

ALL ABOUT THE FREEDMEN OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

There are now, in the different freedmen camps in Virginia, 2,000 freedmen and freedwomen. These encampments are all under the direct control of Lieut.-Col. E. M. Green, Chief Quartermaster, of Washington. Out of this number of freedmen, only about 90 are able-bodied, the rest being women, children, and infirm old men. Notwithstanding this, Col. Green is cultivating with their labor 1,000 acres of land, and they are more than paying the expenses of the Government in sustaining them. By next week, it is thought, they will be able to furnish every hospital with a supply of fresh vegetables. Arrangements are being made to employ them at mechanical labor, such as making baskets, soldiers' clothing, &c. Experienced colored drum corps are also being selected, drilled, and sent into the army. The freedmen are allowed money for all needful delicacies, and when one is selected by persons in the city to be a servant, the person selecting the freedman or woman is compelled to give bonds for his or her support for twelve months. The colored people are all taught to read, and prayer-meetings are held almost every evening. Thus the infirm colored people, who are not able to fight, are instructed, protected, and assisted, not only to sustain themselves, but actually to be a profit to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 7, 1863.

CONCERNING THE DRAFT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 6, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 64.—*First:* The names of men who have entered the military service of the United States for three years or the war, and which may by chance be drawn in the draft, shall be stricken, by the Board of Enrollment of the district in which they may be drawn, from the rolls of drafted men of that district. Suitable remarks, explanatory of the case, shall, in each instance, be entered upon the rolls opposite the names thus stricken from them. The men whose names may be so drawn or stricken from the rolls of any district shall be credited on the quota of that district, and their places shall not be filled from the 50 per cent drawn to cover exemptions under the second section of the Enrollment act.

Second: Boards of Enrollment are reminded that sections 12 and 17 of the enrollment act require that substitutes shall be acceptable. Boards must satisfy themselves in each case as to the acceptability in all respects of the substitute. All the conditions necessary to decide as to such acceptability in every case, cannot be specified, but the conditions which recruits for the service of the United States are required to fulfil, should be observed, in regard to substitutes.

Third: The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General are published for the information of all officers of this Bureau and for their guidance in the cases specified and in analogous cases:

In Case of a Father Claiming Exemption for a Son under the 7th Clause of 2d Section of the Enrollment Act on the ground that he has already furnished two Sons to the Military Service, one of whom is now dead.

OPINION.—The exemption claimed in this case cannot be allowed under the 7th provision of the 2d section of the Enrolling Act, because that provision requires that there shall be two members of the same family in the military service at the same time to entitle the residue of the family to the privilege granted.

With regard to liability to draft of members of the Enrollment Board and of Sutlers.

OPINION—It seems that under the comprehensive and imperative language of the Enrolling act, sutlers, together with the members of the enrolling board are necessarily subject to draft. If the latter are now in the military service it may be a ground, should they be drafted, for relieving them from the duties of the field, but not having been in the military service on the 3d of March, the law gives them no privilege of exemption beyond that which is secured to other citizens.

In case of Exemptions Obtained by Means of Affidavit.

OPINION.—So long as the certificate of exemption remains in force, it would not be proper to hold the drafted man as liable to military service. The judgment of the Enrolling Board is declared by the law to be final upon the question of exemption, but it is so only while that judgment remains unreversed. The Board, like any other quasi judicial body, may revise its own action, and correct any errors which it may have committed. If, therefore, the decision has been based on oaths or testimonies subsequently ascertained to be false, the Board should, having first given notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action; and if, for the reason mentioned, the judgment should be found to be erroneous, it should be set aside, and the certificate of exemption based upon it should be vacated and held for naught. The party should then be held for military duty as though no such certificate had been issued. The persons making the false oaths in the matter would be subject to prosecution, but as the military authorities have the first claim upon the party drafted, he should not be turned over to the civil authorities without the special direction of the Secretary of War.

In case of persons who were exempted from the draft of 1862 by reason of being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government:

OPINION.—No ground is perceived on which the claim of exemption made for these men can rest. The letter of the Secretary of War does not touch the question. It recognizes them, it is true, as in the service of the Government, but this they may well be without their being in the military service in the sense of the enrolling act. They do not seem to have been ever enlisted, or to have been formally entered into the service for which they were drafted, but, on the contrary, were excused therefrom because of their being engaged in the manufacture of arms for the Government in Colt's establishment. It is in reference to this latter employment that they are spoken of by the Secretary of War as in the service of the Government, and such service most clearly cannot exempt them.

In case of a substitute who proves to be a deserter from military service, or a man already in that service.

OPINION.—A man who is under obligation to perform military duty on his own account cannot certainly be received as a substitute for another. To be acceptable in the sense of the law, he must possess all the legal qualifications for the service, but an enlisted man has disqualified and absolutely disabled himself from performing the duties of a substitute by engagements entered into with the Government. If the Board of Enrollment has been imposed upon, and has granted a certificate of exemption because of a substitute furnished who proves to be a deserter, or one already in the military service, the Board should, after notice to the party, proceed to reconsider its action, and should set aside its former judgment, and annul the certificate of exemption granted. Its right to do so on a proper showing is undeniable, the act of determining upon the acceptability of the substitute being judicial in its character, and subject to revision and reversal. The certificate of exemption having been thus vacated, the party's original liability under the draft remains.

JAS. B. FRY, Provost-Marshal General.

THE ONLY SON.

The clause concerning the only son liable to do military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support, is thus construed by the Provost-Marshal-General:

A widow may have several other sons, but if they are not liable to do military duty, then the particular son on whom she is dependent for support will be exempt; but if her other sons are liable to do military duty, the fact that she is dependent [illegible]

ALIENS.

The following order in regard to aliens was issued by the Provost-Marshal-General to-day:

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 6, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 65.—It is apprehended that Circular No. 63, from this Office, in relation to exempting men from the draft, on the plea of alienage, is not fully understood by Boards of Enrollment. Whenever the fact of alienage is clearly established, exemption must be granted, but when the Board has any doubt in the matter the case must be referred through the Provost-Marshal-General for the decision of the Department of State. Until such decision shall have been obtained, all action in the case shall be suspended. The certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence, and the question of liability or non-liability to the draft shall be decided by the Board of Enrollment in accordance therewith.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

FRED. DOUGLASS.

Fred. Douglass arrived in Washington this morning, and went to see the President, Secretary Stanton, and other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Douglass thanked the President for the issuing of the late order guaranteeing protection to colored troops. At the War Department he was deputized to join Adjt.-Gen. Thomas, and assist him in organizing colored regiments. He will proceed at once to the Mississippi.

TROUBLE IN RICHMOND.

Catharine Burk, formerly a slave of Custis Lee, but now a free woman through a clause in the will of Lee's granddaughter, arrived in Washington from Richmond to-day. She has been in the family of Custis Lee, the eldest son of Gen. Lee, and now on the military staff of Jeff. Davis. This woman represents that there is great excitement just now in the Lee family at Richmond over the expected hanging of Sawyer and Flynn by the Rebel Government. The people all demand that the sentence shall be executed next Friday, while Gen. Lee, whose son, Fitz Hugh, is held by our Government as a hostage for Sawyer and Flynn, demands that Davis shall prevent their execution, and threatens, if his son is hung by us in retaliation, that he will resign his position in the Rebel army and leave the Confederacy in disgust. The same story was told by this colored woman, who is exceedingly intelligent, to Secretary Usher.

GEN. SCHOFIELD ON FUGITIVE SLAVES.

The following order in regard to the rendition of fugitive slaves has been issued by Gen. Schofield:

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 29, 1863.

The Act of Congress, approved March 13, 1862, prohibits all officers or persons in the military service of the United States from employing any of the forces under their command for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor.

To prevent misapprehension as to the scope of this prohibition, it is hereby declared to extend to all troops in this Department, including the Enrolled Militia of Missouri in active service.

The latter, being under the command of the Major-General commanding the Department, cannot be permitted to aid civil officers in the arrest or return of fugitive slaves.

By command of Major-Gen. SCHOFIELD.
C. W. MARSH, Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK COPPERHEADS.

The feeling here among loyal Democrats is strongly repugnant to the impolitic course pursued by Gov. Seymour in delaying the draft simply to draw applause from a public minority who oppose the Government in every step to crush the rebellion. An old Democrat in the Treasury Department said to-day that he trembled for the wing of his party thus drawn off by designing politicians, who wish to delay the suppression of the Rebellion, in order to make capital for the next Presidential election. Senator Harris is sanguine that all the attempts of dissatisfied Democrats in New-York will fail to produce a resistance to the draft, and that all the efforts of Copperhead leaders will react sadly upon themselves.

UNIONISM IN NEW-ORLEANS.

The Hon. John Hutchins, special agent of the Government at New-Orleans, brings a most hopeful account of the position of Union affairs in that section. The people almost unanimously admit that the Rebellion is a failure and hope, for the sake of peace, that the tail end of treason may soon be squelched. Mr. Hutchins reports in favor of re-establishing the United States Mint, and thinks that its establishment will make the citizens feel more secure, and demonstrate that the fixed purpose of the Government is to forever hold New-Orleans. Many of the old banks of New-Orleans have become insolvent, having subscribed at the commencement of the war for Confederate bonds, now worthless. These banks the people have no confidence in, and arrangements are being made to establish a National bank, under the auspices of the Controller of Currency. Mr. Hutchins has already forwarded instructions and forms for its establishment. The supply of cotton in Louisiana is much more extensive than was expected, and it is now coming into New-Orleans in large quantities. The Rebel cotton burning theory, it seems never worked, and immense supplies of cotton, thought to be destroyed, are continually coming to light. Twenty thousand pounds are reaching the city daily. Sugar is [illegible] at 5c., and the supply is ample, though it is thought that only 50,000 tuns were raised in the State of Louisiana during last year. The health of New-Orleans remains good, and there is no prospect of yellow fever. Mr. Hutchins has done valuable service in reorganizing the civil departments of New-Orleans, and the agents of the Government here appreciate the work done.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The black orator, Frederick Douglass, spoke to a large audience in the Fifteenth-street Church on Monday evening on the prospective overthrow of the Slaveholders' Rebellion and the redemption of his race. He referred with gratitude to the kind attention which President Lincoln and leading members of the Cabinet had extended to him, and said that the revolution in Northern sentiments and prejudices is hardly less than that going forward on Southern plantations. He said the time had at last come when the colored people could honorably offer themselves to the Government, and that in rising in defense of their country now, they were, in a very literal sense, rising in defense of themselves—in marching upon the Rebels and Slavery, they were really asserting their manhood, striking down their disabilities, and laying siege to the base citadels of prejudice in the North. Self-respect and safety called them as loudly as patriotism. Douglass said he had been commissioned by the President to assist in the organization of his people for the war.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR—[Official and Reported].

Counties.	Bramlette, U.	Wickliffe, D.	Counties.	Bramlette, U.	Wickliffe, D.
Adair	556	108	Jessamine	491	[illegible]
Allen	913	5	Kenton	1,906	[illegible]
Anderson	429	81	Louisville City	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
Barren	879	306	Larue	449	13
Bath	657	70	Laurel	667	[illegible]
Boone	449	807	Lincoln	635	107
Bourbon	565	118	Madison	959	[illegible]
Boyd	489	58	Marion	1,093	[illegible]
Boyle	529	121	Mason	915	[illegible]
Bracken	501	261	McLean	520	56
Breckinridge	906	150	Meade	313	[illegible]
Bullitt	459	172	Mercer	955	142
Butler	652	144	Metcalfe	400 maj.	....
Campbell	1,471	686	Montgomery	432	113
Carroll	193	244	Muhlenberg	1,200 maj.	....
Christian	954	140	Nicholas	716	8
Clarke	615	306	Nelson	450 maj.	....
Daviess	733	139	Ohio	731 maj.	....
Edmondson	627	107	Oldham	334	[illegible]
Estill	695	55	Owen	209	[illegible]
Fayette	656	567	Pendleton	615	118
Fleming	677	119	Pulaski	1,510	60
Gallatin	236	197	Rockcastle	633	8
Garrard	763	46	Scott	493	[illegible]
Grant	573	206	Simpson	391	[illegible]
Graves	720	0	Shelby	610	[illegible]
Grayson	911	305	Spencer	190	[illegible]
Green	605	38	Taylor	732	[illegible]
Hancock	323	24	Todd	677	6
Hardin	1,017	721	Trigg	473	[illegible]
Hart	1,057	249	Trimble	114	136
Harrison	740	397	Union	550 maj.	....
Henderson	126 maj.	....	Warren	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Woodford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson	941	110			
Total				57,[illegible]	15,[illegible]

Bramlette's majority in 69 counties, 41,981. There are 109 counties in the State. Bramlette's majority is going to be well up to 60,000.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Dist.		Dist.	
I.	(Not reported.)	VI.	Green Clay Smith.
II.	*George H. Yeaman.	VII.	Brutus J. Clay.
III.	*Henry Grider.	VIII.	William H. Randall.
IV.	*Aaron Harding.	IX.	*William N. Wadsworth.
V.	*Robert Mallory.		

* Members of the last Congress.

All the above Members are Union Men.

FROM EUROPE.

The Hecla, which arrived off Cape Race on the 5th, brings us three days later news from Europe, to July 29. We also received on Wednesday the mails of the Asia, giving us interesting details of the important news referred to in the telegraphic summary already published.

The speeches of Cobden and Palmerston on the fitting out of Confederate war-ships, are among the most interesting that have been delivered in the English Parliament on the American question. The letter of Secretary Welles flatly denies the assertion of Mr. Laird, that he had had an offer from the Government of the United States for building war-vessels. Mr. Laird has since published a correspondence between his firm and some persons in Washington, but there is nothing to show by what authority the anonymous individuals used the names of the Secretary of the Navy. The news from the United States was regarded as so favorable to the North, that the Confederate Loan went down as low as 20 per cent discount. Later it rallied, however, again to 13 per cent discount. The Queen's Speech, on the prorogation of Parliament, declared again in favor of strict neutrality.

The irritation of the Three Western Powers against Russia is very great, and *The Morning Post* of London, the organ of Lord Palmerston, maintains that a union of the three Powers against Russia is insured.

By the arrival of the Hibernian, from Liverpool July 30, Queenstown July 31, and the China, from Liverpool Aug. 1, and Queenstown Aug. 2, we have four days later news from Europe. The Hecla, from Liverpool July 28, arrived at this port on Sunday, bringing two days later files.

The English papers generally, even those which have always advocated the cause of the Rebels, take a gloomy view of the military prospects of the Confederates. Most of them, however, still hope that the Union cannot be restored. The Confederate loan was heavy, at 17 to 15 discount.

Mr. Laird of Birkenhead has published the documents on which he founded his statement that the Federal Government had approached him with a view to getting vessels built by him. They are letters from a Washington agent, whose name Mr. Laird refuses to publish.

The war panic, arising from the Polish question, has considerably subsided. The answers of the Western Powers to Russia are shortly expected, but nothing in regard to them has yet transpired.

The steamship Saxonia, from Southampton July 29, arrived here on Monday. Her dates have been anticipated, but the foreign files brought by her are one day later than those by the Hecla. The English papers continue to comment on the disasters of the Rebels, and are generally coming to the conclusion that their case is fast becoming hopeless. Mr. Spears of Liverpool, the well-known financial agent of the Rebels, tries in vain to stem this tide of public opinion. The English papers give an obituary of the Marquis of Normanby, who died July 28.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report: Flour heavy. Wheat very

...ward; Winter Red 9/3@9/10. Corn dull, and ... ₩ quar.; Mixed ...@12/.

PROVISION MARKET.—Bigland, Athya & Co. report: Beef active, and advanced 2/@3/. Pork advanced 1/@2/. Bacon buoyant, with an advance of 2/ on the week. Lard firm at 37/@39/. Butter slow quiet at 40/@43/.

PRODUCE MARKET.—The Brokers' Circular reports steady. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed Oil firm at 40/6@41/. Sperm Oil quiet. Rosin steady. Spirits Turpentine, no sales. Petroleum ... Refined 2/5; Crude 19/.

... MARKETS.—(Baring's) Iron Bars and Rails £5 15/; ... Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice steady. ... steady. Tallow easier at 43/. Linseed Oil ... Spirits Turpentine inactive at 100/. Petroleum firm; ...

..., Friday Evening.—American Stocks—Illinois Central 21¼@2½ discount. Erie Railway 63¾@70½.

LATEST.

...POOL, Saturday evening, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Sales ... bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters. ... is dull but unchanged.

...STUFFS—The market is very dull. Corn is downward 26s.@26s. 9d.

...IONS.—The market is steady. Bacon still advancing.

...ON, Saturday evening, Aug. 1.—Consols close at 93⅝@...

... STOCKS—The latest sales were: Illinois Central ... discount; Erie R. R. 67½@68½.

... COTTON MARKET.—Sales of the week 10,000 bales. Market is steady at unchanged quotations. Stock in ... 000 bales.

SECESSION IN CALIFORNIA.

...ted Rebel Uprising—A Union Soldier Killed at Visalia—Home Guards Pursue the Murderers—Gen. Wright on the State Defenses.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

...e State is full of rumors of a contemplated rising of the Secessionists, consequently there is an ...y feeling in the public mind. On the 6th an ...y occurred at Visalia, a small town in Tulare ...ty, between the Secessionists and the soldiers ...ed there. One of the latter was killed. Several of the former were wounded. Thirty-six shots ...e exchanged. Tulare, and the adjoining counties in the Southern part of the State, contain numerous Secessionists. At Visalia great excitement ...vailed.

...me Union citizens who organized as a home ...rd and others, pursued the parties who had fired ...e soldiers.

...e house of the man who shot the soldier was ...ned down on the night of the 7th, which exasperated both Unionists and Secessionists, each accusing the other of the deed. Gen. Wright, the Military Commander at San Francisco, telegraphed ...t all the spare arms among the soldiers at Visalia ...e distributed among the loyal citizens; and dispatched troops of cavalry from Owen's Run to Visalia.

To-day rumors are current of Secessionist outbreaks in Santa Clara and Solano Counties, north and south of the bay respectively. Both counties contain a large Secession element. The reports are discredited, but their ready circulation creates alarm.

Gen. Wright telegraphed some days since to Washington for the Government immediately to begin the new defenses of San Francisco, costing about $100,000, but has received no reply. Last night the City Supervisors voted the city's guarantee of repayment to any person who would advance $20,000 to enable the General instantly to commence proper fortifications.

LATER FROM CHARLESTON.

Heavy Firing on Friday Night—Bombardment Between Fort Sumter and Morris Island—The Sky Lighted with Shells.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863.

The United States revenue transport steamer Flora, Commander W. A. Booth, arrived here last ... from Charleston. She reports that she left Charleston at 11 o'clock that evening, when heavy and rapid firing was heard. The bombarding was between Fort Sumter and Morris Island; and the sky was brilliantly illuminated by the shells.

On the 8th, while off Cape Lookout, the Flora was boarded by the James Adger. On the 9th she had to put out her fires to repair her boilers, which detained her ten hours.

The Battle at Falling Waters.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

HEADQUARTERS 3D DIVISION, CAVALRY CORPS, WARRENTON JUNCTION, VA., Aug. 7, 1863.

Col. A. J. ALEXANDER, Chief of Staff of Cavalry Corps:

COLONEL: In compliance with a letter just received from the Headquarters of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, directing me to give the facts connected with my fight at Falling Waters, I have the honor to state that at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 14th ult., I learned that the enemy's pickets were retiring on my front. Having been previously ordered to attack at 7 a. m., I was ready to move at once. At daylight I had reached the crest of hills occupied by the enemy an hour before, and at a few minutes before 6, Gen. Custer drove the rear-guard of the enemy into the river at Williamsport. Learning from citizens that a portion of the enemy had retreated in the direction of Falling Waters, I at once moved rapidly for that point, and came up with the rear-guard of the enemy at 7:30 a. m., at a point two miles distant from Falling Waters. We pressed on, driving them before us, capturing many prisoners and one gun. When within a mile and a half miles of Falling Waters, the enemy was found in large force, drawn up in line of battle on the crest of a hill, commanding the road on which I was advancing. His left was protected by earthworks, and his right extended to the woods far on my left. The enemy was, when first seen, in two lines of battle, with arms stacked.

Within less than one thousand yards of this large force, a second piece of artillery, with its support, consisting of infantry, was captured, while attempting to get into position. The gun was taken to the rear. A portion of the 6th Michigan Cavalry, seeing only that portion of the enemy behind the earthworks, charged.

This charge, led by Major Weber, was the most gallant ever made. At a trot he passed up the hill, received the fire from the whole line, and the next moment rode through and over the earthworks, passed to the right, sabering Rebels along the entire line, and returned with a loss of 30 killed, wounded and missing, including the gallant Major Weber, killed.

I directed Gen. Custer to send forward one regiment as skirmishers. They were repulsed before support could be sent them, and driven back, closely followed by the Rebels, until checked by the 1st Michigan and a squadron of the 8th New-York.

The 2d Brigade having come up, it was quickly thrown into position, and after a fight of two hours and thirty minutes, routed the enemy at all points and drove him toward the river.

When within a short distance of the bridge, Gen. Buford's command came up and took the advance.

We lost 29 killed, 36 wounded, and 40 missing. We found upon the field 125 dead Rebels and brought away upward of 50 wounded.

A large number of the enemy's wounded were left upon the field in charge of their own surgeons.

We captured two guns, three battle flags, and upward of 1,500 prisoners.

To Gen. Custer and his brigade, Lieut. Pennington and his battery, and one squadron of the 8th New-York Cavalry of Gen. Buford's command, all praise is due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. KILPATRICK, Brig.-Gen. of Vols.,
Commanding a Division.

—By the arrival of the Eagle at this port we have news from Havana to Aug. 1, and from Vera Cruz to July 16. A dispatch from Gen. Forey to the French Minister of War announcing the election of Archduke Maximilian was published in Vera Cruz, and a salute of 101 guns was fired in honor of the event. It is said that Doblado and Comonfort have declared their readiness to submit to the new order of things. Juarez has sent Commissioners to Washington to implore the aid of the United States. There was a rumor in Havana that the Vanderbilt had been sunk by the Georgia, but it was not generally believed. Several arrests have been made in Havana for circulating a pamphlet against the Jesuits, and one for having a copy of Victor Hugo's Châtiments.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Movements in Grant's Army—Vicksburg Past and Present—Confederate Money—Arrival of Gen. Banks and Staff—Visit to the Fortifications.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 1, 1863.

I have learned here that ignorance is not bliss, unless, indeed, it be that total, wrapt ignorance which precludes conjecturing. In the latitude of Vicksburg we cannot keep pace with the march of events elsewhere in this war-stirred land; and while we lately performed the functions of a cynosure of the public, just now we have a somewhat unpleasant premonition of fading into the background. The possible interest of other points and other scenes in the grand drama of the great Southern rebellion, of which we conjecture does not exactly encourage our egotism. The popular heart throbbed in unison with the respirations of our cannon, while we were battering away at the stubborn mud defenses of this obdurate city. Will the same eager attention be bestowed upon us now that "our brows are bound with victorious wreathes," and for a time grim-visaged War hath smoothed his wrinkled front? I fear not.

There is one word which will indicate what is going on at present in this army. That word is reorganization. And yet it describes the employment of those around me very imperfectly, and I am not sure it is the right one. But there are changes, reforms and repairs going on in every corps, every division, brigade and regiment, which I can only designate by this term. To particularize as to these changes is impossible, and it would not interest the general reader if it were possible. Camp life on the Big Black, where many of our troops are, has no distinctive feature by which it may be known from camp life in Maryland or Virginia, the heat perhaps excepted. There is no peculiar interest in the irregular rows of tents on the Mississippi bank below town. The arrival and departure of steamers belonging to our transport fleet, has become very commonplace. There was something which looked like an expedition sent from this post to Natchez about a week ago, but there is no enemy and no blood-letting there, consequently no interest. Thus it is, in the absence of stirring events, that I must find subject matter for a letter without confining myself to purely military topics.

I have had time to subject this notable city to a somewhat leisurely examination within the past few days. It has hardly repaid the trouble of riding and walking over it while the sun was angry and threatening. There is little here but wreck and ruin. Where was before the war a flourishing young city, with a wealthy and thriving population, there are now simply half-battered-down houses, trampled grounds and gardens, and a beggared remnant of the old population, mingled oddly enough with the men who have been denounced here as hirelings, thieves, cut-throats and mud-sills, but who are now eminently and literally masters of the situation.

In 1861, Vicksburg had two railroads. She has none now running west, and her eastern railroad connection is a mere military affair, with track worn out and no rolling stock to speak of. At that time there were services every Sunday in five elegant churches, with large and attentive congregations. All except the Catholic Church are now greatly injured by shells, and by being occupied for military purposes. There is no longer any such thing here as regular or stated religious services, and two-thirds of the inhabitants do not know when Sunday comes. Then, 1861, there was a large public school building, in which some five or six hundred pupils were instructed, beside numerous smaller private schools, which were well sustained.

During the past fifteen months the children of the town have studied only the science of war and of laziness. There is not now, I believe, a single man or woman in the place who is making, or is thinking of making, an effort to teach a child to read. There were then many palatial residences, with splendidly ornamented gardens and walks. Now there is just enough of them left to indicate how pretty they once were. Then there were two large founderies and machine shops, employing hundreds of hands, and turning out a vast amount of machinery for steamboats, mills, gins, and factories. Now, out of this army, there is not even a blacksmith shop in the southern ... Then there were two hospitals in the place ... view of the river, and the City Hospital, an institution under the charge of the Mayor and Council. Now nearly the entire city is a hospital, and you cannot go amiss for a graveyard.

Then there were in Vicksburg three daily newspapers—all well sustained—an infallible test of enterprise and prosperity. The Whig has been burnt up. The Sun has set to rise no more, and The Citizen has become silent—its proprietor a silent foreigner, who suspended because wall-paper could no longer be procured. Brokers, banks, Masonic and Odd-Fellow Lodges, hotels, public reading rooms, billiard and whisky saloons, stores of every kind, and all the machinery for supplying civilized wants, disappeared with the newspapers. The only merchants now here are sutlers. The only mechanics are extra duty men belonging to the army. A lady cannot go shopping. There are two reasons—she has no money and there are no shops. Negro women vending very dark looking ginger bread and consumptive pies, represent the commercial portion of the community.

But improvement is in prospect. Yesterday there were large details of working parties set to cleaning the streets. I have seen a plentiful store of lime which Gen. Smith has ordered to be used on sanitary account. The people who were left here by Pemberton take kindly to a Government which feeds them now in their day of humiliation and distress, and while the army is reorganizing for a Fall campaign, the civilians here will reorganize society.

There is a great abundance of cash here—that is, something which was cash a month or so past. I have seen little boys with rolls or "wads"—to use an elegant Mississippi phrase—which would have suggested great wealth if they had been the original, Simon-pure greenbacks. I was offered $50 of the stuff, a day or two since, for a pair of pants. I surrendered the pants, but did not take the money. When you talk to a native, and he tells you, as every one of them will, of the enormous prices he has paid for each and such articles, remind him that the number of dollars is no criterion as to the reasonableness of prices—that the nature of the money was taken into consideration—and he will retort by saying that his money was as good as anybody else's, was currency, and that for $1 of paper he could get one of gold.

"How do your soldiers manage to keep on hand so much money?"

The native to whom I addressed this question answered:

"Oh! the Government pays them."

"But eleven dollars a month will not go very far when whisky is forty dollars a gallon."

"That's so; but when the pay runs out, their friends, fathers, and mothers give the boys money."

"Yes, but how did the boys from Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, whose friends reside outside the Confederate lines, get such great rolls of it? I saw some of them with thousands of dollars."

"Well, I don't know. They played poker for it, I expect. There was plenty of money in the army, and any sharp fellow could manage to have all he wanted of it."

The inference is irresistible. Confederate scrip was only tolerated as a representative of value. It was kept moving from hand to hand, but nobody believed in it.

The speculators and contractors, who have gathered great hordes of Confederate money, are all leaving Vicksburg, and taking their funds with them. They are also engaged in a sly way in buying up the depreciated stuff with property, the title to which is very doubtful, and thus the poorer people are getting about ten cents on the dollar for their money.

A good story is told of a steamboat captain who stopped with his boat at a wood-yard coming down the river, and who thought to try the pretended loyalty of the owner of the yard by an offer of Confederate money of which the boat had a good supply. "Will you take Confederate money for your wood?" shouted the captain to the man on shore. "Yes," was the laconic reply. The boat landed, was made fast, and a stage thrown out, when it occurred to the captain to inquire about the rate at which he was to pay. "What do you ask for wood now?" said he.

"What kind of money did you say you would pay in?" inquired the wood-vender.

"Confederate."

"Well, then, I want *cord for cord*."

A roar from the passengers announced that the captain was sold as well as the wood. Yet I am not sure that the wood-dealer placed too low an estimate on the Confederate promises to pay. How much is a cord of waste paper worth in the market?

Gen. Banks and staff arrived in this place last night, and leave for some point in his department to-morrow. It is supposed that the object of this visit is a conference with Gen. Grant. To-day Gen. Banks rode out around the line of works about the city. In addition to his staff the General is accompanied by Maj.-Gen. Franklin, Gen. Weitzell, Gen. Bowen, Gen. Stone (of Ball's Bluff notoriety), and Capt. Maribeau of the French frigate Lisiphone, now lying at New-Orleans. Vicksburg is a place of considerable interest to all these gentlemen, and it is to be regretted that they cannot make their stay a longer one.

Everything at Natchez and other points where we have troops is reported quiet. Natchez is spoken of by our officers generally as the pleasantest place in all Secessia, the people being sensible enough not to manifest any kind of hostility to "the invaders."

Gen. Banks's party came up on the steamship Crescent. When opposite the old plantation of Ex-President Taylor, they were fired into. The fire was promptly returned, the guns on the steamer being handled by Gen. Weitzel himself very effectually, and doubtless to the dismay of the guerrillas.

Gen. Banks is a plain-looking man, with many of the characteristics of Gen. Grant. The intercourse of the two heroes of the South-West has apparently been very pleasant, and I doubt not that the utmost harmony of action will govern the movements they may concert.

Since the occupation of this point by Gen. Grant's forces, the works which were so stubbornly defended by Pemberton have been gone over and much improved. These works were well planned but not very well executed. They are now almost if not quite perfected. The additional work has been done by fatigue parties from the army which lately strained every nerve to batter them down. The breastworks, saps, and other works used by our men during the siege have been filled up and otherwise rendered worthless. An enemy who could make pretensions to besiege Gen. Grant here would have to do over all the work done by the Union forces, with additional and greater obstacles thereto. A small force can now garrison Vicksburg securely against any force that might attempt its recapture. Hence, if it is desired to re-enforce Rosecrans Banks, or Burnside from this quarter, it can easily be done.

VOCATIVE.

THE JEFF. DAVIS CORRESPONDENCE.

James Buchanan and G. T. Beauregard to the Prince of Rebels.

Below will be found two of the private letters from ex-President Buchanan to Jefferson Davis, which were found by our troops among the private papers of Davis at Jackson, Mississippi. They were placed in the hands of the editor of *The Indianapolis Journal* by an officer of the army of Gen. Grant. It will be seen that the Old Pub. Functionary was willing in 1850 to go even further than the South asked the North in strengthening its peculiar institution, but was afraid that he would not be sustained, and, therefore, took his stand in public on what was considered extreme Southern ground. Beauregard, who writes eight years later, dislikes disunion, but he will do anything rather than yield to what he is pleased to call the "unjust demands" of the North. He had a high opinion of the good qualities of the Yankees, but loved Slavery more.

JAMES BUCHANAN TO JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Private and Confidential.]

WHEATLAND, 16th March, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I was in town this afternoon, and receiving your letter there, I gave it a hasty answer, provoked thereto by the conduct of Cameron.

So far from having in any degree recoiled from the Missouri Compromise, I have prepared a letter to sustain it, written with all the little ability of which I am master. You may ask, why has it not been published? The answer is very easy. From a careful examination of the proceedings in Congress, it is clear *that non-intervention is all that will be required by the South.*

Webster's speech is to be the base of the compromise—it is lauded to the echo by distinguished Southern men—and what is it? Non-intervention, *and non-intervention simply because the Wilmot Proviso is not required to prevent the curse of Slavery from being inflicted on the Territories.* Under these circumstances it would be madness in me to publish my letter, and take higher ground for the South than they have taken for themselves. This would be to out-Herod Herod, and to be more ... The truth is the South have ... condition on this question from which it appears to me now they cannot extricate themselves. My proposition of the Missouri Compromise was at once abandoned by them, and the cry was non-intervention. They fought the battle at the last Presidential election with this device upon their banners. The Democracy of Pennsylvania are now everywhere rallying to non-intervention. They suppose in doing this they are standing by the South in the manner most acceptable to their Southern brethren.

Our Democratic journals are praising the speech of Webster, because all the appearances are that it is satisfactory to the South. It is now too late to change front with any hope of success. You may retreat with honor upon the principle that you can carry your slaves to California, and hold them there under the Constitution, and refer the question to the Supreme Court of the United States. I am sorry both for your sakes and my own that such is the condition in which you are placed.

I say for my own sake, because I can never yield the position which I have deliberately taken in favor of the Missouri Compromise, and I shall be assailed by fanatics and freesoilers as long as I live, for having gone further in support of the rights of the South than Southern Senators and Representatives. I am committed for the Missouri Compromise, *and that committal shall stand.*

Should there be any unexpected change in the aspect of affairs at Washington which would hold out the hope that the publication of my Missouri Compromise letter would do any good, it shall yet be published.

I was about to write more, but this letter is long enough.

It may be, and doubtless was the fact, that in 1819 or 1820 my name was placed on a committee which reported the resolutions to which that scamp, Gen. Cameron, refers. I was then a young man, had a great veneration for the chairman of the committee as my legal preceptor, and probably was under the influence of the excitement then universal in Pennsylvania. I first went to Congress in December, 1821, and throughout my public career have been uniform in maintaining the just constitutional rights of the South.

I have made more speeches on the subject, both on the floor of the Senate and at home, than probably any other man living. One of them I now inclose to you, *marked*, which fell into my hands last evening while I was looking for other matters.

I wish you would read my speech through on the veto power. It is the only one I ever made which fully pleases myself.

From your friend, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

To Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

P. S. Why did not the Southern gentlemen agree upon a common basis of settlement? Please let me hear from you soon. I am invited *very specially* to a wedding in Washington, and possibly I may be there for one day on the 9th of April. Would to Heaven that Gen. Taylor might come out in favor of the Missouri Compromise. I should glory in sustaining him.

G. T. BEAUREGARD TO JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13, 1858.

I am no disunion man. I have lived long enough at the North to be able to appreciate fully the good qualities, energy, commercial aptitude, and shrewdness of its inhabitants. But I, for one, will never submit tamely in any community, whatever may be its advantages, to be snubbed and robbed of my just rights, even at the risk of losing in the contest all that I may be possessed of. We have, in my humble opinion, no concessions to make to them; for to us the question of Slavery is one of life or death; to them it is one of fancy and political capital.

The more we yield to their unjust demands the more exacting they will become; for as their preponderance in our national council increases ours diminishes, until at last they shall have become so strong that they will not even deign to ask, but will order forthwith the execution of a measure which will bring death and desolation to our homes. But this is a question so familiar to your high intelligence and patriotism that I will pursue it no further. Hoping that "all will end well that is well," I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. JEFF. DAVIS, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

From the South-West.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

During the session of the Court-Martial at Corinth to-day, an altercation occurred between Col. Corwin of the 10th Missouri Cavalry and Lieut.-Col. Bowen of the same regiment.

Corwin is reported to have struck Bowen, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in three places, killing him instantly. There was great excitement among the troops, but no further trouble is apprehended.

Where the Volunteers Come From.

From The Utica Herald.

We have expressed our surprise that *The Observer* made no objection to our statement that the Democratic counties are responsible for nearly all the deficiencies under the volunteer calls. *The Observer* has this response:

"We made 'no objection,' because we thought it useless to notice so shameless a specimen of mendacity. The Adjutant-General's report shows that 37 counties were deficient last year in filling their quotas. Of these 37 counties, 11 gave Democratic majorities, and 26 gave Republican majorities at the last election!"

"Shameless specimen of mendacity" was it, to tell such plain truth, and to support the statement by evidence too bristling for our doughty neighbor to touch. If *The Observer* would not think us too mendacious, we should like to repeat a few more figures bearing on this said question of volunteering. We take them from the last report of Adjutant Gen. Hillhouse, and quote them for the purpose of showing, on authority above question, where the volunteers have really gone from:

UNDER PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY 2, 1862.

Republican Counties.	Volunteers furnished.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Wadsw'th's Maj.
Alleghany	1,118	175	..	3,363
Broome	1,949	61	..	1,552
Cattaraugus	1,653	304	..	1,594
Cayuga	1,440	264	..	2,369
Chautauqua	1,608	109	..	3,406
Chenango	1,243	23	..	1,219
Cortland	683	131	..	1,641
Delaware	1,142	178	..	466
Essex	487	385	..	841
Franklin	659	295	..	75
Fulton and Hamilton	809	11	..	31
Genesee	933	65	..	932
Herkimer	No returns.			1,163
Jefferson	2,093	67	..	2,457
Lewis	739	145	..	178
Livingston	1,183	41	..	1,269
Madison	1,103	243	..	2,142
Monroe	3,374	..	263	772
Niagara	1,024	..	73	2
Oneida	2,895	359	..	481
Onondaga	3,701	103	..	1,653
Ontario	1,494	..	26	1,184
Orleans	926	..	109	1,169
Oswego	2,499	..	61	2,009
St. Lawrence	2,725	261	..	6,073
Saratoga	1,407	313	..	654
Schuyler	No returns.			685
Steuben	No returns.			1,667
Tioga	664	24	..	576
Tompkins	948	24	..	1,370
Warren	533	107	..	281
Washington	1,443	..	23	1,768
Wayne	1,554	..	58	1,238
Wyoming	761	227	..	1,280
Yates	671	..	43	1,251
Total	43,185	4,025	689	
Deduct surplus		689		
Net deficiency		3,336		

Democratic counties.	Volunteers.	Deficiency.	Excess.	Seymour's majority.
Albany	3,674	....	150	2,429
Chemung	No returns.			43
Clinton	840	674	..	601
Columbia	1,494	....	20	755
Dutchess	1,978	33	..	41
Erie	3,466	984	..	2,141
Greene	502	486	..	1,794
Kings	6,843	1,169	..	6,632
Montgomery	947	7	..	1,816
New-York	5,637	10,523	..	31,776
Orange	2,011	....	33	779
Otsego	1,221	329	..	36
Putnam	409	23	..	467
Queens	1,779	....	5	1,366
Rensselaer	2,769	....	20	971
Richmond	473	....	8	1,339
Rockland	258	438	..	1,603
Schenectady	627	....	8	75
Schoharie	572	454	..	2,129
Seneca	674	....	4	563
Suffolk	1,339	....	1	560
Sullivan	980	....	10	837
Ulster	No returns.			1,131
Westchester	2,264	813	..	2,311
Total	42,159	24,493	350	
Deduct surplus		350		
Net deficiency		24,143		

These figures show at a glance what has been done and what has not been done, in the way of volunteering, in the several Republican and Democratic counties. We have classified the counties according to their majorities, and stated opposite each the number of troops raised toward the quota of July 2, and also the respective deficiencies or excess under the quota. The result presented is

	Republican Counties.	Democratic Counties.
Volunteers furnished	43,185	42,159
Deficiencies	4,025	24,493
Excess	689	350
Net deficiency	3,336	24,143

The thirty-six Republican counties, with a population of 1,630,647, raised 43,185 volunteers under this call; the twenty-four Democratic counties, with a population of 2,249,060, raised 42,159—less than the Republican counties by 986, although the population of the latter was less by 618,413.

A truer test, in fact the only true test, is to compare the number of volunteers sent with the number of the arms-bearing population, as it is by this the quotas are regulated. The following comparison exhibits this view of the case, the number of the arms-bearing population being ascertained by adding to the numbers enrolled under the State draft the number of enlistments:

	Republican Counties.	Democratic Counties.
Arms-bearing population	529,449	640,138
Volunteers furnished	43,185	42,159

The simple result of this comparison is that in the aggregate, the Republican counties have sent thirteen volunteers, where the Democratic counties have sent eight!

This is no merely partial view of the matter. The comparison covers the whole of the Republican and Democratic counties respectively, and therefore is not open to the objection of being based on exceptional instances selected or bolstering up a false case.

The net deficiencies of the Democratic sections of the State amount to 24,143, against 3,336 in the Republican Counties. These are the irrefutable figures of the State records, and cannot be made to give a more creditable verdict for the Democracy except by a transparent perversion of their import.

Have Democrats any right to complain if these deficiencies are added to the conscription quotas of the counties where they occur? The imputation stands permanently recorded against them that in the time of their country's danger they have shamefully failed in responding to the call for help. Had the Republican counties enlisted at the same rate as the Democratic, instead of furnishing 43,000 volunteers under the call of July 2, they would have sent less than 23,000. Their honor and patriotism are extinguished in the minds of these men by unprincipled and selfish partisanship they will cease their unjust complaints about draft inequalities, and be content to take their own share of the burdens of a war which is for them in common with all other citizens. Instead of that, they are adding infamy to their indifference by voting millions of the people's money as bounty! Yet, in the face of this shameless dereliction of duty, Democratic journals have the "mendacity" to assert with the utmost assurance that our armies are made up chiefly of Democrats. These forsooth are the men who undertake to assail the honesty and the efficiency in the conduct of the war. Had the Government had no other reliance than the Democracy, our free Government would now have been crushed under the boot of a slaveholding aristocracy. It would be more seemly were Democrats to discharge their duties as citizens before they put on such airs as censors.

A Blow from an Unexpected Quarter.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The English blockade-runners were, until lately, doing a thriving business with their Rebel friends by way of Matamoras, and a little, insignificant Mexican town, which formerly had scarcely an English vessel to visit it once in a month, and then only to receive hides, wool and beeswax in exchange for English manufactured goods, for a population of about 20,000 persons, suddenly grew into a place of astonishing commercial importance! Great Britain, and a whole fleet of vessels cleared for that port, with goods enough to supply a population of millions, and arms sufficient to keep the inhabitants at war for years. Great was the indignation of our neutral friends when the American Admiral boarded those vessels, and handed them over as prizes, when he found them carrying contraband of war.

The audacity of the thing was unparalleled, and these honest traders stormed at the door of Parliament for redress. Were they to be stopped in legitimate trade to a neutral port? Could they not carry arms to their dear friend and ally, France, who was kindly settling a little domestic affair for Mexico, and restoring it to order and civilization, by destroying its political institutions and wiping out its nationality? And could not they, as liberal, enlightened Englishmen, lend Mexico a little assistance against her opponent, France, if English merchants chose to take the risk? Could they turn an honest penny in any way by helping all sides, and by this means prove the impartiality of their neutrality? Before they had time to have these questions definitely answered in their favor their dear friend and ally, France, having little faith in the honesty of the trade thus set up with Matamoras, and following the example of the United States, and captured the British vessels trading to the Rio Grande, for violation of their neutrality and supplying Mexico with arms and munitions of war.

The British blockade runners will now show as much indignation against France, for stopping their trade with the Rebels, and helping the United States to enforce its blockade.

The question, whether a belligerent can stop the trade of a neutral with a neutral port, will come up again in the same form as the Peterhoff case, only the intentions of the parties, shut out by the blockade reversed. When our Government complained British merchants said the intention was to supply Mexico and France, and not to trade with Rebels. But, to the French Government their intentions were to trade with the Rebels, and not with Mexico to the injury of France.

This shifting of their intentions, obligations, and responsibilities, will now no longer answer. France, one of the Powers of the Paris Convention to establish international law for the rest of the world, settles such cases as the Peterhoff question, by declaring its right to capture a neutral vessel under circumstances justifying suspicion of the fairness of her conduct, when entering a river, the common territorial dividing line and entrepo for two countries, both of which are neutral to Great Britain, but one of which is belligerent toward France, and may receive its military aid from the professedly neutral trade of Great Britain. The question receives now interest from the new turn it has taken, and will relieve the United States Government of half the embarrassment of unraveling its complications to the satisfaction of the complaining neutral.

A DESERTER FLOGGED.—One Joseph Hagen, who is alleged to have deserted from the 63rd Pa Volunteers, was severely whipped by order of the Provost-Marshal in Pittsburg, Pa., on the 3rd inst. Hagen, after having deserted from the Army, had the boldness to enlist as a substitute on the 30th of July, when he was again sworn into the service, but deserted the same night. On the 3rd instant he received $250 and enlisted as a substitute, and was about to be sworn into the United States service the third time, when he was discovered. Provost-Marshal Captain J. Heron Foster immediately ordered him to be handcuffed and to receive twenty-five lashes as a punishment to himself and a warning to others. The corporal charged with the execution of the order administered thirty-seven lashes in a severe manner. The affair created a great deal of talk in the city of Pittsburg. Captain Foster says he will cheerfully submit to punishment for assault and battery.

—*The Nashville Union* is officially authorized to state that Gov. Johnson purposes issuing writs of election for a Legislature, at the very earliest practicable day; that is, when the progress of military operations is such that loyal citizens can go to the polls in safety, and when sympathizers with the rebellion will no longer dare, backed by the presence of Confederate troops, and by guerrilla terrorism, to control the policy of the State. Regard will also be had to the disposition manifested by the people to resume their former privileges in the Federal Union. They must, it says, indicate in some way a desire to vote for their officers, as loyal citizens. Elections will not be forced upon them against their will.

—The latest news from Central America is unfavorable to the cause of Barrios, the President of Salvador. Some of his officers have sold themselves to Carrera, and thus placed him at a very great disadvantage. It is feared by his friends he cannot hold out long, and it is a pity, for he is the most liberal and most progressive man in Central America, and very friendly to foreigners, whereas, his opponents are completely priest-ridden, and opposed to what they look upon as the innovations of strangers. Martinez in Nicaragua still holds out against the ... says our Panama correspondent.

—Nearly 100 additional claims, for damages sustained during the riot, were filed with the Controller on Saturday. Some of those were small and others of magnitude, as that for the loss of the buildings Nos. 1,182, 1,184, 1,186, 1,188, and 1,190 Broadway, which, with the loss of rent, foots up to $68,967 60. The Committee having the claims of colored people in charge, filed the names of 2,422 claimants, who claim a total of $124,224 49. Archibald M. Allerton, claims for loss of Drove-yard in Twenty-fourth street, and other property, the sum of $26,882 29. The whole amount of claims filed on Saturday is over $210,000, and with those previously filed amounts to over $1,300,000.

CONNECTICUT.—Small as Connecticut is, she can boast of having nearly 3,000 industrial establishments, and a capital to the amount of $16,000,000 invested in manufacturing business, giving employment to 60,000 hands. If we add together all the industrial products of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Texas and Mississippi, then Connecticut is $20,000,000 in advance of them all.

Statistics of the Pennsylvania coal trade for the present season show an aggregate production of nearly 5,000,000 tuns, against less than three and three-quarter millions to the same time last year.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

Money Market

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

There has been a heavy decline in the Stock market to-day, especially in the shares of the through lines to the West, it being understood that the arrangements heretofore existing as to the transportation of freights and passengers are at an end, and that another era of free competition has commenced. The Chicago papers received to-day announce that the Michigan Central and Michigan Southern Roads have each reduced their fares between that city and New-York to $18. The Pennsylvania Central has also reduced the fare from New-York to Chicago to $13, and has placards around the city to-day notifying the public to that effect. It is known that there is a war between the great channels of communication, and it is feared that it may be carried to an extent that will seriously affect their Fall receipts. The bears seized this favorable opportunity for depressing the market, particularly as the leading bulls are out of town, and hammered this morning with a great deal of energy. Erie and New-York Central suffered most severely on the market. Erie sold at the First Board at 104¼, and afterward declined to 103¾ against 105¼ last evening; New-York Central sold at the First Board down to 126¾, and afterward declined to 124¼ against 127⅞ last evening, a decline of 3½ ₩ cent; Fort Wayne declined 1½ ₩ cent; Chicago and Rock Island 1¼; Reading 1, &c., &c. Prairie du Chien was not depressed by the general downward tendency, but on the contrary advanced 4 ₩ cent, closing this evening at 86@87. Pacific Mail advanced 4 ₩ cent on the strength of the last quarterly dividend. Between the Boards the general market declined, and prices at the Second regular Board were ½@1 ₩ cent lower than at the First Board. Michigan Southern has been firm all day, and at the 4 o'clock call was remarkably active, over 10,000 shares being sold, and they were said to have been all taken by one house. In other shares there was nothing new at the 4 o'clock Board. The market closed weak and irregular, at the following prices: Missouri State 6s, 70¼; American Gold, 126¾@126⅞; New-York Central Railroad, 124¼; Erie Railway, 103¼@103⅜; Erie Railway Preferred, 102¼@102½; Hudson River Railroad, 147⅞; Harlem Railroad, 147¼@148; Reading Railroad, 114¼@114⅜; Michigan Central Railroad, 114@114¼; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, 92¼@92½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Guaranteed, 114¼@114½; Illinois Central Railroad, 118¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, 94¼@94¾; Galena and Chicago Railroad 101¾@102; Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, 104¼@104¼, strong; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad, 86@87; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, 72¼@72½; Terre Haute and Alton, Preferred, 81@85; Chicago and North-Western, 33@33; Cumberland Coal, 26½@27½; Canton Company, 29½@30.

Sterling Exchange was firm at 139@139½ to-day, with a moderate amount of movement.

Freights are dull and lower. To Liverpool, the engagements are: 28,000 bushels Wheat, at 6@6½d. in bulk and bags; 8,000 bushels Corn, at 6d. in bulk; ₩ neutral, 50 bbls. Ashes, at 20s.; ₩ steamer, 1,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 1,000 pkgs. Butter and Cheese, at 35s., and 500 boxes Bacon, at 25s. To London: 3,500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d. The Charters are: A Prussian Bark, with 20,000 bushels Grain, to Antwerp, at 6s. 6d., and a Grecian Brig, with 16,000 bushels Grain, to London, on private terms. The carrying rates are as follows: To Liverpool, per American flag, Flour 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d.; Wheat 6@6½d.; Corn 6½d.; Heavy Goods 2s.; per Foreign flag, Flour 2s.; Wheat 6½d.@7d.; Corn 6½d.; Heavy Goods 22s. 6d. To London, per American flag, Flour 2s. 4½@2s. 6d.; Wheat 7½d.; Heavy Goods 22s. 6d. per Foreign flag, Flour 2s. 9d.; Wheat 8@8½d.; Heavy Goods 25s.

The money market is somewhat irregular. There are parties who are paying 7 per cent, and complaining of a tight market, while capitalists are offered money at 6 per cent. The general rate remains 5@6, with more doing at 6 than at 5 per cent, and the supply is sufficient to cause an easy market to good borrowers.

Gold has been steady, with moderate movements, at 126½@126¾, closing at 126¾. The Scotia took out $696,551 to-day.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 12.

20,000 U. S. 6s '81 C. ..106¼	1000 Erie Railroad ..104¾
10,000 U. S. 5s '74 C. ..[illegible]	250 do. ..104¾
5,000 do. ..100¼	50 do. ..b15.104½
10,000 do. ..101	300 do. ..b3.104½
1,000 Treas. 7 3-10 [illegible]	200 do. ..b3.104½
N. Oct. and Aug. ..106½	100 Hudson River RR. ..150
10,000 U. S. 6s 1-yr. C. ..99½	50 do. ..s30.149
9,000 do. ..99¼	100 Harlem RR. ..148¾
1,000 Ill. Coup. B. ..101	1100 do. ..148
1,000 Ill. Coup. B. ..99	50 Harlem RR. Pref. ..130
1,000 Missouri State ..70½	400 Reading RR. ..115¾
10,000 Louisiana State ..61	300 do. ..115¾
10,000 Ohio & M. R. 1. ..83½	1100 do. ..115
5,000 do. ..33	100 Mich. Cen. RR. ..115¼
4,000 Erie 4th M. B. ..106¼	100 do. ..115
1,000 Erie 3d M. B. ..[illegible]	200 Clev. & Pitts. RR. ..95
2,000 Mich. S. 2d M. ..102½	100 do. ..b15 95
1,000 M. S. Sink. F. ..105	200 do. ..b10 95
6,000 Alt. & T. H. I. ..[illegible]	100 do. ..s15 95
1,000 Cb. & N. W. 1st ..63	300 do. ..s30 95
1,000 Cb. & N. W. 2d ..62½	100 M. So. & N. Ind. ..s10. 91
8,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. ..103¾	300 do. ..91
1,000 Clev. & Tol. S. ..110	1000 do. ..91
1,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. ..101½	200 do. ..b10.. 91
34 Bank of New-York ..120	100 do. ..15.. 91
6 Manhattan Bank ..140	500 do. ..s30.. 91
40 Bank of Commerce ..103½	300 M. So. & N. I. G. S. ..114
20 Commonwealth Bk. ..99	100 Ill. Central Full Stock ..115
34,500 American Gold ..126½	300 Ill. Central RR. Scrip ..115
150 Canton Co. ..31	100 do. ..115
[illegible] do. ..31	100 do. ..s10..115
153 Del. & Hud. Can. c. ..156	100 do. ..10..115
25 do. ..156	300 Ill. Cent. Cons. B. S. ..101¼
50 Cumb. Coal Pref. ..27	5000 do. ..101
100 do. ..27¾	50 Galena & Chic. RR. ..102
50 do. ..s30 27	200 do. ..102
200 Amer. Coal Co. ..70	1100 Clev. & Toledo RR. ..112
50 Quicksilver M. Co. ..44	100 do. ..112
200 do. ..45	300 Chicago & Rock Isl'd. ..105
200 do. ..46	100 do. ..104
50 do. ..46¼	100 do. ..104
50 Minn. Mining Co. ..60	15 do. ..104
50 do. ..66	200 Chic. Bur. & Quincy ..118
50 do. ..67	50 Mil. & P. Du Chien ..83
50 Pacific M. Stm. C. ..233	100 do. ..s30 83
50 do. ..236	50 do. ..84
150 do. ..235	100 do. ..s10 83½
100 do. ..s10 234	65 Del. Lack. & West'n ..170
50 N. Y. Cen. RR. ..b30 127	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chic. ..74
100 do. ..127¼	300 do. ..73
200 do. ..b30 127½	100 do. ..b10 73
400 do. ..127	100 do. ..74
[illegible] do. ..b30 126¾	200 Alton & T. Haute ..57
150 Cale. & N. Western ..33	100 do. Pref. ..82½
200 do. ..34	200 Chic. & Alton ..79
200 do. ..32½	200 do. Pref. ..[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$25,000 Treas. 7 3-10, [illegible]	100 Hudson Riv. Railroad 148
do. Oct. & Apl. ..106¼	100 Mich. Cen. Railroad ..114
2,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer. ..101¼	100 M. S. & N. I. Railroad 91¼
17,000 do. ..new 99¼	150 do. ..91
5,000 Tenn. State 6s ..66	50 do. ..91
10,000 Missouri State 6s ..70½	100 do. ..s30 91
10,000 do. ..70¼	400 do. ..b3 91
5,000 do. ..70	300 M. S. & N. I. guar. stk. 114
4,000 American Gold ..126¾	500 do. ..114
20 Bank of Commerce ..103	1000 Ill. Cen. Railroad scr. 115
50 Canton Company ..31	100 Clev. & Pitts. RR. ..94½
200 Cumberland Coal pfd. 27	600 do. ..94
25 N. Y. Central R.R. ..124	500 do. ..b10 94
1300 do. ..125	200 Galena & Chic. RR. ..101
100 Erie Railway Pref. ..102½	100 do. ..b10 101
100 Erie Railroad ..103¼	300 do. ..101
1500 do. ..103½	300 Clev. & Tol. RR. ..112
50 do. ..b3 103¼	100 Chic. & Rock Isl'd RR. 104
100 do. ..103¼	100 do. ..104
100 do. ..b3 103¼	100 Mil. & Pr. du Ch. RR. 83½
700 Harlem Railroad ..147	100 do. ..83
400 do. ..147½	100 do. ..83½
100 Reading Railroad ..b3 115	100 P., Ft. W. & Chic. RR. 74
200 do. ..114¾	300 do. ..73
300 do. ..114¾	100 Alton & T. H. RR. ..65
400 do. ..b3 114¾	300 Chic. & N. W. RR. ..33

[Advertisement.]

AGENTS AND SOLDIERS

Wanted everywhere. From $5 to $15 a day guaranteed. Send your name and the names of your friends. ☞ I will give any person $1 for each extra name they send that will act as an Agent.

Write plain the names, Post-Office, County and State; If a Soldier, the name, company, regiment, and location.

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[Advertisement.]

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER.—MALLORY & SANFORD, Room No. 26, Harlem Railroad Building, corner of Centre and White-sts., New-York, have sold 77 of their Machines since the 22d of October last. This Machine will save 120 pounds of Dressed Flax to the ton of Straw more than any machine in use. Can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use. Does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for Circular.

[Advertisement.]

THE SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD.—This is the title bestowed upon HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS by an officer of the United States Army, writing from the Valley of Virginia. He says in a letter to the proprietors, Messrs. HOSTETTER & SMITH: "In every instance where your Bitters have been taken regularly and systematically, as a protective against the bilious epidemics so common and so destructive here, they have answered the desired end, and you may therefore claim for your celebrated Tonic and Preventive the designation of the SOLDIER'S SAFEGUARD." Wherever it has been tried in the army, the result has been the same. The soldiers themselves are clamorous to have it substituted for the pernicious liquors now used as stimulants in the military hospitals. Its well-known basis, Spirits of Rye, the purest stimulant, in the opinion of chemists, that can be produced from any substance by any process, and this matchless invigorant is medicated with a combination of the finest tonic, antibilious, and corrective barks, herbs, gums, roots, &c., known to modern pharmacy. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the best and only preventive to malarious diseases and the most powerful of all recuperants in cases of debility and utter physical prostration—should be in every army hospital and convalescent camp, and should form a portion of the medicine stores of every regiment in the field. Given promptly to the wounded, it would save the lives of thousands who must otherwise die of exhaustion on the battle-field. Prepared and sold by

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THE FREEDMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of a Preliminary Report of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, to the Secretary of War.

PUBLICATION AUTHORIZED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ROBERT DALE OWEN, JAMES MILLER, JAMES M. SHERRY, ALFRED H. GUERNSEY.

§ I.—MISSIONS AS REFUGEES.

REPORT OF GUERNSEY, SHERRY, MILLER, AND OWEN.

The Commission feel, on examination, that within the above District, upwards of 40,000 have sought, as refugees, for relief, not only hunger and nakedness, but on the contrary may become assistants to the Government in the use to this fall as a shelter to the extra number of loyal white refugees from the Northern States.

The evidence shows that these refugees are, with very exceptional, loyal, industrious, and willing to work for moderate wages, if promptly paid, drawn, both given to quarrels, dishonesty, and intemperance.

Four whites as well as negro refugees, accused by the war in the ordinary course of labor, have been thrown, for a time, on the care of the Government, and have been, in consequence, transferred from the Island, in November last, Gen. Butler reading, at New Orleans, 5,000 of these white refugees between infants, and only 10,000 negroes, chiefly women and children, in some cities which had been granted to both, the year white mostly demanded and received more than the negro. In Eastern North Carolina last year, among 1000 of each colour relieved, the white refugees were, in fact, the only ones who proved to be worthy of relief, and the negro refugees were found to neither, for which the author, in the Commission, has, in the Commission, the Commission, the Commission,

For The Tribune.

Vicksburg.

I.

Victory! Victory!
Shame and Failure with the past!
Crowning Glory at the last!
Victory! Victory!
Resurrected Right shall stand,
Tower of strength unto the land;
And when our spirits faint and fail,
And long endeavor leaves us pale,
Across the Lists of Death shall charge
That memory of rare renown—
How for so many days and nights
We lay around the leaguered town!

II.

Victory! Victory!
The grand fruition of a work
Cemented into moveless strength,
With loyal blood and loyal breath,
And triumphing o'er Wrong at length!
Victory! Victory!

III.

Sure and slow! Sure and slow!
While the rumors came and went—
Swerveless from his firm intent,
The iron man of single thought
Planned and wrought! Planned and wrought!
The waiting Spring burst into bloom,
Or saw the fated city's doom—
Midsummer's breath was on the air
Before suspense was broken there.
Sure and slow! Sure and slow!

IV.

Oh Glorious Fourth! Victorious Fourth!
When all our triumphs burst to birth;
When from a nation's heart went out
One loyal universal shout,
Our triumph-clamors filled the air,
And wrong was down; and Right was up!
And exultation everywhere!
Victory! Victory!

Of Sandy Hook, Summer, 1863. HOWARD GLYNDON.

WHAT I SAW IN TENNESSEE.....V.

BY EDMUND KIRKE.

Author of "Among the Pines."

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. R. Gilmore, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

The next day was Sunday. I rose early, and going down to the office found my friend the Colonel already stirring. "Ah," he said, as I bade him "good morning," "I'm in luck. An orderly has come in with my horse, and an ambulance goes out under an escort this morning. In half an hour I can be off." [Triune was distant only eighteen miles, but the road was infested with guerrillas, and was unsafe for single travelers.]

"I'm glad for that, on your account, but sorry on my own. I had reckoned on your aid in procuring access to my friends at the prison."

"You'll have no difficulty about that. Call on Col. Martin at the Capitol; tell him who you are, and he'll give you a permit."

After breakfast, with mutual expressions of good will, we parted. I have formed many agreeable acquaintances while traveling, but never one more agreeable than the sturdy Indiana Colonel. He had a frank, glowing, genial nature that attracted me irresistibly to him, just as one is attracted to a warm wood fire on a Winter evening. Indeed, he is somehow associated in my mind with a glorious wood fire—one of the generous, old-fashioned kind; of oaken logs, piled high on a broad hearth, and giving out oxygen enough to supply a small village.

When he was gone, the landlord said to me, "If you don't know none of the military folk, Sir, you stand a sorry chance of gittin' inter the prison. Ye see they karn't admit them as they don't know. 'Twould n't do, nohow."

If that was true, I was in a dilemma. I had provided against such a contingency by bringing from home, half a dozen introductory letters to Gov. Johnson, but that gentleman was not in Nashville, and might not arrive for a week, therefore they were of no present service.

As I sat down to ponder over "the situation," I suddenly remembered having heard that the son of an old friend was an officer in a Tennessee regiment. "Landlord," I said, addressing the publican—(he told me he was also a Re-publican, but other trustworthy persons assured me he was at heart a rabid Rebel. This I thought accounted for the condition of his establishment. I have observed that moral and physical uncleanness are usually found together.) "Landlord," I said, "can you tell me where the — Tennessee is stationed?"

"Here, Sir; 'bout two miles out—nigh to Fort Negley."

This was agreeable news, and writing a few lines to the young Tennesseean, in which I alluded to my long friendship with his father, and asked him "to come over and help me," I dispatched a messenger at once to the camp. In about an hour he returned, but with the unwelcome tidings that "de Cap'n am off, sar; off scoutin' it, sar, an dey don't know when he'll be back, but dey reckon he'll come yere, d'rickly he come, sar; d'rickly he come, sar."

The morning was slipping away while I was thus casting about for an escort, and I at last determined to do what I should have done at first—set out alone. As I climbed the steep hill which leads to the Capitol, I was struck with the gloomy aspect of the silent, somber houses, and the noiseless, deserted streets. It was a bright, Summer-like day, and near the hour for morning service, but, with the exception of a solitary soldier, or a scantily-dressed darky, loitering idly along, no one was abroad. The white population had mostly fled, and the few that remained welcomed the "Northern intruders" with bolted doors and barred windows. I realized I was walking the streets of a conquered city. Arrived at the Capitol—an imposing pile of white marble, more spacious and beautiful than any similar edifice in the Northern States—I found myself under the walls of a huge fortress, frowning with cannon and encircled with breastworks. Its marble steps were flanked by stockades, and its broad battlements crowned with artillery, which, from its elevated position, commanded the entire town and surrounding suburbs. In the distance, the Casino and Forts Negley and Confiscation looked down from rocky elevations, and beyond them a broad belt of military camps engirdled the captive city. To my unpracticed eye the defenses seemed, as they no doubt are, impregnable, and with what emotions must they be contemplated by Nashville's tobacco lords, who, wandering back from exile in Dixie, stand now and then on these neighboring hills, and look down on the homes their own mad treason has shut them out from forever.

Approaching the sentinel at the principal stairway, I said: "Will you tell me where to find Col. Martin?"

"An' shure an' I will, sir. Foller the grand hall till ye come forninst the Guv'ners room—ye'll spy it over the dhoor—thin, say nothin' to nobody, but go straight in, Sir, an' ax for the Cunnel, an' ye'll have him."

"Thank you. And pray, what brought you here—all the way from auld Ireland."

"Faith, yer honor, an' I come to fight—to fight for the naygur;" and he shrugged his shoulders, as if what he said might not be exactly true.

"You don't mean that."

"Troth, an' I does. I niver loiked the black divils—though them as is here ain't black, fur they's yaller—till I come out to fight fur 'em; but I've sort o' taken to 'em since. An Irishman, ye knows, if he's niver a happenny in his pocket, has allers a feelin' for a poor divil as is poorer than he is—an' sorry a bit of anything in the world has the naygur. He don't own his own children, Sir; not even the flesh on his bones."

"Your kindred, where I live, are not of your way of thinking."

"An' where may that be, yer honor?"

"In New-York."

"Oh, yis, I know; they's all Dimmocrats there—an' Fernandy Wud Dimmocrats at that—and I kin see thim. If you'd loike to kinvart 'em, Sir, just send 'em out here. I warrant ye they'll be four an' twenty 'oours in the State 'till they's Black Republicans—as black as the naygurs themselves. An Irishman's a heart in him, Sir, an' he can't see the poor craytures widout havin' a feller feelin' for 'em."

"Well, good bye, and good luck to you."

"Good bye, an' good luck to yerself, yer honor;" and he called out as I passed up the stairway, "Go straight on, yer honor, an' say nothin' to nobody; but ax for the Cunnel, an' ye'll find him—right forninst the Guv'ners room—ye mind—its over the dhoor."

I found the "Governor's room," in blazing gilt, "over the dhoor," and entered the opposite apartment. A number of clerks were seated around at camp desks writing, and a group of officers were lounging near a window. Approaching the latter I asked for Col. Martin. "I am he, Sir," answered a tall, soldierly-looking young man, as he rose and made me a half military salute.

"I wish to learn if Col. — and Lieut. — of the North Carolina Regiment are prisoners with you, Sir."

He hesitated a moment before replying, then said: "I really can't say, Sir. I don't remember the names. Do you, Major?"

The Major did not remember, and the Colonel continued: "You can learn by inquiring at the Penitentiary, Sir."

"Will you grant me a permit to see them if they are there?"

"I—I do not know you, Sir."

"I reckon I can satisfy you that I am a loyal citizen," I said, drawing from my pocket several quires of letters, among which were a number to Gen. Rosecrans, a half dozen to Gov. Johnson, and a roving pass from Gen. Burnside. He took one of them and attempted to read it. After considerable apparent study he handed it back, saying, "I can spell out a part of this, Sir, but pray tell me what is the signature?"

"Horace Greeley."

"Horace Greeley. Well, Mr. Greeley has the common infirmity of great men—he writes a wretched hand."

"He thinks it a remarkably good one, Sir. He says his printers read it like type."

"Ha, ha! He must have extraordinary printers. But, Sir, this is sufficient. I will give you a pass to the prisoners."

Thanking him, I soon passed out of the "grand hall," down the marble stairway, and—learning the route from the Hibernian soldier—took my way to the prison.

The Nashville Penitentiary was burned at the taking of the city by the Union forces. The building now used as a State Prison is located about a mile outside of the city limits, and is of brick, surrounded by a high wall covering an area of perhaps two acres. It was built, as I learned from a marble slab imbedded in the wall over the doorway, in 1828, and looks substantial enough to last for a dozen centuries. As I approached its broad entrance-way, I saw at my right, in a spacious yard surrounded by a low stone fence, a hundred or more motley-uniformed Confederates, engaged in the favorite out-door occupations of their class, such as "screw-up," quoits, "pitch and toss," and "chuck-a-luck." A sad-visaged man, dressed in seedy black, was pacing to and fro among them, now and then pausing to gaze abstractedly at the players, and again walking on, his eyes fixed on the distance, as which every mortal thinks his—. He is a poor man, it is a long way off, for he will not go out, he says, until the South is triumphant. He is the political editor of *The Baptist Standard*, and refusing to take the oath of allegiance, has been confined there seven long months. A few more decently clad persons were in the assemblage, but much the larger number were the most wretched specimens of "white trash" I had ever seen. In all sorts of habiliments—coatless, hatless, shoeless, with matted hair and dirt encrusted faces, they seemed to have been recently exhumed from some pig-sty or barn-yard. Lords of "our native soil," with them, was evidently a living sentiment.

Passing on, I asked the guard at the doorway to call the keeper. That gentleman soon appeared, and I made known to him my business.

"No persons of those names are here, or have been here, Sir."

Such is the vanity of human pursuits! I had traveled a thousand miles on a fruitless errand! Vexed and disappointed, I was turning away, when the keeper politely said:

"You look tired; won't you walk in and sit down?"

I followed him into the prison, and after I had rested a while he invited me to look through it. It is in two divisions, one devoted to criminals, the other to prisoners of war. None of the latter are confined in cells, but, during the day, are allowed to range freely over the yard and the several floors of the building. At night they are locked into roomy apartments, where often a dozen, and sometimes twenty, camp down together on straw mattresses spread on the floor. The sleeping accommodations are not much to boast of, but they are, no doubt, far superior to what the prisoners are accustomed to in Dixie. As we were passing over the second floor the keeper said to me:

"In the further room is the Colonel of the 1st Tennessee cavalry, Col. Brewer, formerly a lawyer in this place. He was taken at Brentwood, some five weeks ago. He is a very sociable, gentlemanly man, and would be glad to see you. Will you go in?"

"No, thank you, I'll not intrude upon him."

"He'll consider it no intrusion. I'll ask him."

As he rapped at the door a voice called out, "Come in."

"Ah, Colonel, good morning," said the keeper, stepping into the apartment. "I'm showing this gentleman over the building. He's right from the North, and I know you'd like to see him."

"Most certainly I should. Ask him in."

As I entered, the prisoner measured me with a rapid glance; then, without rising, held out his hand, saying cordially, "I'm glad to see you, Sir; pray be seated. Mr. Keeper, be so good as to hand a chair."

"No, excuse me Sir," I replied; "I'll not stay; I'll not intrude on you in your present circumstances."

"My present circumstances are the very reason you should, Sir. I see no one, except the sentinel, from one week to another. I've nothing to look at but these blank walls, and the 'human face divine' has grown wonderfully attractive to me. It's as pleasant as the thoughts of home. So pray sit down. I'll return the favor to the first one of 'your countrymen' that falls into my hands."

Thus entreated, I could not decline. As I took the proffered seat, I glanced around the apartment. It was spacious and well lighted by mullioned windows at its two ends. Along its sides were ranged half a dozen camp beds; and as many chairs, and two small tables straggled about the floor. Its walls were not over-cleanly, but the floor was nicely sanded, and the whole room had a tidy, comfortable appearance. It was evidently reserved for the better class of political prisoners. Its then occupant was a man of about thirty-five, and of decidedly prepossessing appearance. He had a fine, intellectual face, and large, brown hair, as soft and glossy as a woman's; but a full, dark eye, wide, strong jaws, and a firmly set mouth, showed him possessed of a manly, determined character. I saw at a glance he was no common man. He was dressed in the Confederate uniform, and as his coat lay on the outside of his cot, in a half recumbent attitude, he every now and then moved uneasily, as if in pain. Seeing this, I said:

"Are you wounded?"

"Yes; your boys gave me a pill when they captured me. The ball entered here," opening his shirt, and showing a large scar just below his heart. "The flesh has healed, but the ribs are not yet well knit together. It bothers me some to keep an easy position. But, tell me, what is your name, and where do you live?"

I told him.

"And do you know a gentleman of your name—let me see, what is his first name?—I think."

"I can't say that I know him, but I ought to. I'm the man himself."

"*You* are!" and raising himself on his elbow he shook me again warmly by the hand. "I'm delighted to know you. I've heard Dick — speak often of you."

"I know him well; we were intimate friends for twenty years."

"So he's told me. We've been all through the war together. He's a prince of a fellow. Davis has just made him a General. But he says you've turned Abolitionist."

"Not exactly that; but I go for putting you Rebels down, and I think it can't be done without taking away your slaves."

"But you can't put us down," he replied, good-humoredly; "you'll have to crush our military power before you reach the darkies, and you ought to know you can't do that."

"I don't know it. It's a mere question of time and numbers; three against one are sure to conquer in the long run."

"When the three have brains; but, you see, your three haven't."

"I know your Generals have thus far shown more ability than ours; but occasions are sure to develop men, though it may take time. How long was it before the English Revolution produced Cromwell, and the French, Napoleon?"

"A long time, I know. But Generals are not what you want. You have them now. You have Rosecrans, and Banks, and Grant, and little Phil. Sheridan down there at Murfreesboro. Either of them is a match for any leader we have, and Rosecrans is head and shoulders above any General on this continent. *He* has a great organizing, military mind. He never makes a mistake. He checkmated Lee so handsomely in Western Virginia that Lee himself isn't ashamed to own it. If we had him we'd whip you in ninety days; but you shut him up, without supplies or horses, where he can do nothing, and where our cavalry can walk round him, as a clown walks round the pole at a circus. It is not Generals you want. You want an Administration."

"But we think we have one," I answered, laughing; "slow, it may be, but sure; and as honest as the times will allow."

"It's true, it's slow; but—honest! Talk of its being honest, with Stanton in it! a man as corrupt as sin, and as venal as a Tombs lawyer! Why, Sir, he's as ignorant as a darkey; and yet you trust the management of a great war to him. But, it suits me exactly. It convinces me the Almighty means we shall be free."

"But you are not, and never will be, free. Your present government is a despotism already; and whatever may be said of ours, our liberties are safe with it."

"Safe! What are you talking about? Why, Lincoln is as absolute as the Czar. Look at his arrests of a—" should be. This idea of an awful amount of cant prevalent. We have a Government, and it is with a small sovereign of every ignorant clodhopper who comes into the country, at pleasure, as at present, in the old Government, and had enough of it. Republican institutions are a failure, and you'll be convinced of it before many years."

A two hours' conversation, ranging over the great and kindred subjects, ensued between the Colonel and myself, and in the course of it he stated that it is the purpose of the Rebel leaders to found an elective monarchy, and that they had that design at the inception of the Rebellion. "I own no slaves," he said, "and am therefore not personally interested in sustaining the institution. I am fighting for something that I can leave to my descendants—a title that can be perpetuated in my family; and I know, whether I live or die, I shall be successful; for, if I am killed, my country will do me justice in my children."

He spoke freely and openly of this. "I am willing," he said, "that all mankind should know it. The time has gone by when it was policy to conceal it from our poorer classes. We have them now where they *must* submit, and with the rest of the world—England, France, Spain, and even Russia, which so coolies to the North, it will vastly help us."

He expressed the opinion that a rupture is imminent between England and the United States. "England, till now, has covertly played into our hands. She will soon throw off the mask, and do overt acts that will make war inevitable, if the Northern people have a spark of manhood or self-respect left."

If Vicksburg had not fallen; if Lee had not been defeated; if the Copperhead leaders had not been foiled in their attempt to force New-York into the Rebellion, what the Rebel Colonel predicted might, ere long, prove true. But as those events have occurred, it may now reasonably be expected that the roar of the British lion will subside into a sound as soft as the plaintive voice of a sorrowing calf.

Gov. Aiken of S. C. in the Libby Prison.

From The Nashville Union.

The following note from Parson Brownlow gives some new proof of a matter mentioned in *The Union* a few weeks ago. Gov. Aiken owns 1,300 slaves, but says he would see Slavery perish a thousand times rather than give up the Union. We most heartily approve Parson Brownlow's suggestion:

GOV. AIKEN OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

I have this day conversed with Dr. Everett, surgeon of the 5th East Tennessee Infantry, who was recently confined in the infamous Libby Prison, at Richmond. He tells me that he was in the same room with ex-Gov. Aiken of South Carolina, and held frequent conversations with him. So many ounces of bread and meat were dealt out to each prisoner per day, and the venerable old gray-haired patriot received his daily allowance, with the rest in prison volunteered to do his cooking for him. The offence for which he was imprisoned were, refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and to contribute means to sustain the Rebellion. In conversing about his confinement he would frequently shed tears.

This venerable old patriot, who has served his State as Governor, as a Congressman, and as a Member of her Legislature, is the largest slaveholder in the Confederacy, and about the wealthiest man in South Carolina; but he is a Union man, and stubbornly refuses to be anything else. For this he is incarcerated in a prison! His cruel confinement has been kept a secret from the outside world, and it has been kept out of Southern papers, because his villainous persecutors were ashamed to let his imprisonment be known!

There is an organization in South Carolina, or anywhere in the seceded States, that can afford Gov. Aiken relief, and I insist that our Government ought, without a week's delay, arrest *five prominent Rebel* citizens, and confine them in close cells as "old man eloquent" is set at liberty. If Mr. Lincoln and Seward do not attend to it, I propose to Gen. Rosecrans and Gov. Johnson, that they at once seize upon five prominent Tennessee Rebels, and confine them in our State Prison, until the old South Carolina patriot is released. Let this be done, and above all, to the loyal sentiment of the South.

August 6, 1863. W. G. BROWNLOW.

Lazarus and Dives.

From Our Special Correspondent.

CAIRO, Aug. 8, 1863.

Yesterday I noticed a clerk in the grocery-house of Trover & Miller busily marking a large number of packages to the direction of the Sutler of the "11th Louisiana Regiment, Milliken's Bend." There were kegs of butter, boxes of cheese, cases of canned fruit, of pickles and sardines, as well as several other similar kind of goods. I passed along without thinking further of the matter, when at another house I saw several men packing ice in large casks and boxes by placing thick layers of straw around the sides, leaving two or three hundred pounds of ice in the center. On inquiring whither this was going, I was told to the 11th Louisiana Regiment, Milliken's Bend. All at once I remembered that this is the negro regiment which suffered so severely, and which fought so bravely at the battle of Milliken's Bend.

How can one help thinking in those thinking days? Formerly when the slave was wounded, by flogging or otherwise, it was customary to dress the wound with brine.

The negro soldiers have $10 a month, and they can buy such things as the sutler has to sell, and for the first time in their lives do they taste ice and cheese. This is paying a surprising thing of a class of laborers on whom distant and proud cities depended for their commercial prosperity, and the whole of the civilized world for fully one-half of its clothing.

What wonderful changes do we behold!

Our lisping daughter was born while the masters of these soldiers enjoyed every comfort and in particular, ice, but now they are as destitute as ever were their slaves.

Let one imagine to himself, a planter standing on the opposite bank of the Mississippi and beholding the camp of the 11th Louisiana. No doubt a few dare approach, for there are iron-clads near, and without these they can give a steady battle. The planter may not only sigh that they are his slaves no longer, but also sigh for what they enjoy. At a distance he may see—he cannot draw nearer. Naturally will the mind think of Lazarus and Dives, and recall the following passage:

"And in hell he lifted up his eyes, being in torments and seeth Abraham afar off, and Lazarus in his bosom. And he cried and said, Father Abraham, have mercy on me, and send Lazarus that he may dip the tip of his finger in water, and cool my tongue, for I am tormented in this flame. But Abraham said, Son, remember that thou in thy lifetime receivedst thy good things, and likewise Lazarus evil things; but now he is comforted, and thou art tormented. And, beside all this, between us and you there is a great gulf fixed," &c. The rest of the chapter is worth reading, in fact, and while one is about it he might read the whole Book. N. C. M.

INTERESTING TO FARMERS.

French Agriculture.

Owing to the division of lands, which is carried to an extreme point in France, the application of science, as developed and applied to agriculture in modern times, has been found difficult, but it is beginning to perfect work, even in that country.

FARM WORK BY STEAM.—The application of steam to agricultural purposes, though behind England, is now likely to be made more universally subservient in France than any other country.

In the Spring of 1861, the Marquis de Forcins (Department de Loire) obtained steam machinery from England, and placed it in a central position upon his estate, and to save horses, that, transmitting power by means of cables, he is able to perform almost all the work of the farm; plowing and cultivating irregular-shaped and uneven tracts with as much ease and regularity as when ... was done by manual, instead of fire and water, and, as the Marquis says:

"A proprietor ... be expected from the ... proprietors of the Department of the Loire to form a company for executing agricultural works, said the Forestian Steam Cultivation Society, is now not only established, but is acquired ... necessary plant, and is commencing operations."

Thus has the egg of one man demonstrated the value of a new scheme, and opened a new career to farming for France. It should be observed that the land on the Marquis's estate was of a very difficult and trying character, and that apparatus which would have been tried to the treatment of ordinary soil was subject to a specially severe test when applied to it. The question of steam cultivation is now fairly launched before the French agricultural public, and it is specially in the great plains of France that steam seems destined to achieve great and striking results.

But what is equally needed to induce farmers to adopt this system is its being in practical working to their notice, and the following remarks of the Marquis, are so well adapted to the same want in this country, we gladly give them. He says:

"The agriculturist public cannot have a better means of forming an opinion than by seeing the working of apparatus of various systems. Mine was not sent to Lille in consequence of the too considerable expense involved for a journey of 500 leagues with a monster such as that, and the piece of steam so weighty. But I am of the same mind that the sight of these apparatus is the best way and the only way of convincing the farmer. What is wanted is to have the apparatus in many hands, where it is almost always in operation. The question which now occupies the minds is the utility of a general exhibition of steam cultivation, which is in this first condition of success in such operations, would be the securing of gratuitous transit to exhibitors for their machines and staff. Without this assistance men who occupy themselves with these great questions, from their love of progress are from speculation, would certainly hesitate to incur exceptional expenses, in which the labors of their machines would involve."

The suggestion of central exhibition of the nature indicated by the Marquis seems to have been favorably received by the Empire. We want something to prove by ocular demonstration to farmers that fields can be plowed and cultivated by steam—not a traveling wagon, with a steam engine on it to trail and give the power wallowing over the fields and up hills, but by means of power transmitted any desired distance along a light rope from any pulleys. We want a grand central exhibition of steam machinery, adapted to farm work, where the operations capable of being performed by any other motor than manual labor, can be seen in perfection. Such an exhibition would be of more practical value than a hundred State and County Shows, as usually conducted.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.—These have become fully inaugurated in many sections of the Empire. It is not one of these at Lisle that the Marquis de Forcins regretted that he could not carry his steam machinery. At these meetings "prizes of honor" are distributed to those who are reported as the best general farmers. This marks them as a class entitled to regard, and tends greatly to promote improvement.

A NEW BREED OF CATTLE, AND HOW TO IMPROVE A BREED.—At the meeting at Vesoul, which was one of the best yet witnessed in the Northeastern District of the French Empire, which comprises the Departments of the Doubs, the Meurthe, the Haut-Rhin, the Bas-Rhin, the Haut-Saône, and the Vosges, there was a large exhibition of cattle, under a new name which the reporter describes as follows:

"This meeting was especially remarkable for the most striking assemblage of beasts of Femeline breed which has yet been collected together. This was of course a matter of triumph and congratulation with the champions of the breed, the proper and distinct existence of which has often been placed in doubt. The striking resemblance of the majority of the subjects exhibited proved that they were descended from a special family constituted by the necessities of climate and culture, and then improved by intelligently directed care and attention. At Mâcon, one has an opportunity of examining more than 500 animals, which all presented the same wheat-colored skin, with scarcely a variable tint, with small heads, supple hides, very good backs, and a certain grace of bearing more difficult to define than to recognize. One was irresistibly led, then, to abandon all prejudice, and to agree that really the Femeline breed deserved the praise which the inhabitants of the Franche-Comté claim for it. A great fineness of conformation, and a decided aptitude to acquire flesh after performing a considerable amount of work, are the valuable qualities which must now be accorded to this race. It was formerly remarked that the Femeline breed, in consequence of a certain carelessness on the part of the breeders tended to degenerate; but for some years energetic efforts have been made to maintain the purity of the race, in order to develop its characteristics and improve its constitution. The plan adopted with this object has especially been to give prizes of £2 for the preservation of young male animals, which, on an inspection by a commission of veterinary surgeons, appear to afford a promise of a good and strong conformation, and of the possession of all the special qualities of the race. Still later, if an animal has so succeeded well, it is purchased by the Agricultural Society of the Haute Saône, and is resold by public auction. This operation has been well managed. Now that the price of the bidding covers almost all expenses, the only loss sustained is the £2 premium; and the result has been that a majority of the communes of the Haute Saône now possess reproducers of incontestible merit. A regulation excluded from the exhibition animals proceeding from purchases made by agricultural societies; but a special category was also formed and created for the best bulls sent by agriculturists who had purchased animals at the sales of the Association of the Haute Saône. The other varieties of cattle were much less well represented; nevertheless, MM. de Schwaux, Ruissaux, Pasquay, and Aubert, furnished some fine specimens of the Durham breed; and among the Swiss races there was also some excellent milking animals exhibited by MM. Schneider, Fouqueret, Jourdain, Boeckler, Dieuzer, Barthelemi, jr., &c. Flocks of sheep are somewhat rare in the Haute Saône in consequence of the scarcity of pasturage and the division of property. Nevertheless, some gentlemen—including among others M. Lisnet and M. Gaillegue—have organized sheepfolds which comprise fine animals, principally merinos improved in the cross followed by the breeders of the Châtillonnais and with the blood of the Grandin fold. Some remarkable rams of the prolific original race of Switzerland, with the black and brown fleeces, may also be mentioned. The breeding of pigs appears to have acquired in the Vesoul district a great development, and efforts have been made to introduce greater precocity."

This mode of improving a breed of cattle is especially commended to the attention of all American associations. From this and the hints about steam machinery, we should not fail to reap some benefit.

Let us have a grand international agricultural show in this country. What individual or association will take the post of honor in advancing this great object?

Renewing Strawberry Beds.

It is sometimes made an objection to certain kinds of strawberries, that after producing a few crops they die out, and leave the cultivator without a crop for the ensuing year.

It is worth remembering, however, that all strawberries bear better, and produce fruit of better quality the second year of planting out than at any other period of their lives, and it is probably on the whole better to have one's calculations on renewing beds every second year.

That is more particularly desirable where strawberries are grown in hills—a plan which is now followed by most to win the best results, and which plan is very liable to be affected by the well-known occurring effects of overbearing.

Many market growers of the strawberry, whose pecuniary interests generally lead them to the most profitable way of raising fruit, renew their beds every third year. They make a plantation every season, which, after bearing two crops, is destroyed. A new one planted and an old one abandoned, thus keeps up the annual succession. These are not planted exactly in hills, but in plow rows—the plants, perhaps twelve inches apart, and the rows two feet or so, ... but ... very ... of the rows ... plants ... on the ... until the ... bed is left to the undisturbed possession of the runners and the fruit. In September, after the young runners have been thoroughly prepared, the runners are taken up, planted and set in pans of water, from which they are transferred to their assigned positions in the new rows. All the runners not wanted are then cut off with a hoe or narrow, the plants left to bear one more good crop next season, which is usually the best, after which they are destroyed and the ground planted again with young plants, or left for the purpose of using for some other crop, according to any one's idea of the views or convenience of the planter in regard to rotative cropping.

This is a general outline of the practice of some of the best growers we know. They each vary in some particular, but the main point is in the early removal of the plant, as we have stated.

The questionable point would be this: Granting that a third year's crop from the same plants would not be as good as the second year's bad been, would the difference be so great as to warrant the increased labor of making new beds? We believe it would. Moreover, the labor is very likely to be overrated; for it costs but little more to make a new plantation than it does to clean out and fix up an old one.

There are some instances, no doubt, where it can be proved best to let a bed remain more than two fruiting seasons, and as long as it will bear well. In the ever-varying circumstances under which horticultural rules are to be practiced, these anomalies are continually occurring; but we have no doubt, as a general thing, it will be found most profitable and satisfactory to make a new plantation every second or third year. [Gardeners' Monthly.]

Agricultural Items.

THE OHIO FLAX CROP of 1862 yielded 2,889,817 pounds of fiber, and 539,300 bushels of seed, according to returns in the State Auditor's office.

REMEDY FOR FLIES.—The best remedy known for flies troubling horses, is oil or indeed any grease smeared over the skin. It is the preventive used by wood-men against the attack of the small black fly which bites so sharp in all Northern forests. The most viscid oil is the best. It will, in a great measure, keep off musketoes and gnats.

TALL RYE.—Upon a piece of land, "originally very poor," in Simsbury, Conn., which has been brought to its present productiveness by cultivation, rye has grown this year over seven feet high, at an average of a field of several acres. So says *The New-Haven Palladium*.

THE ITCH IN DOMESTIC ANIMALS is occasioned by little parasites beneath the scurf skin. The disease can be cured with lime, one part, sulphur, two parts, water, ten parts; boiled, stirring constantly half an hour; then cool and pour off the liquid and bottle. Pour the liquor on the skin and rub it till absorbed. Once daily, for three days, will cure.

UTAH COTTON.—A Missouri river steamer lately brought to St. Louis sixty-two bales of cotton from Salt Lake, near which it was grown, and it was estimated that 80,000 lbs. were grown in the same neighborhood. This shows that cotton can be grown in lat. 40°, and at 5,000 feet elevation from tide-level.

WOMEN IN THE HARVEST FIELD.—In Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, the farmers have employed females, principally German women and girls, in the harvest field, paying them a dollar a day. Some of them who have been used to such work in their native land are worth as much as the average of men at all the light portions of the work. Last Autumn, many noble women in various places in the West formed parties to harvest the corn of some poor soldier, or his widow, perhaps when it could not have been saved in any other way. May they live long to hear blessings upon their good deed.

COAL ASHES.—From experiments made during four years we are satisfied that anthracite coal ashes are not as valueless as they have generally been considered for manurial purposes. If put in a pile, without any admixture, and exposed to the weather, they undergo decomposition, and perhaps attract ammonia from the atmosphere, so that in two years plants of various sorts will grow out of the ash heap as vigorously as out of a heap of rich compost. This is quite convincing that they have a value to mix with compost, or it is soil, particularly if it is clayey, or as a top-dressing for grass. Perhaps the best use that could be made of coal ashes would be around fruit trees. We intend to try them as a mulch for strawberry beds where the plants are grown in hills, by covering the ground between, one or two inches deep. We are quite sure that they will not injure any soil when mixed with it, and we advise all who burn coal, not to throw away the ashes, when they have good use to which they can be applied. We have found them very convenient used as a divisor of night soil, and believe that they help to deodorize it also.

GOVERNMENT LANDS.—A correspondent writes to know in what States Government lands are to be found?

We answer: In Ohio, a very small quantity, in the wildest portion of the State, in fragmentary parcels, quite too difficult for a stranger to find.

In Michigan, mostly in the north part of the State, where there is more wilderness than cultivation.

In Indiana, in small tracts scattered over the State, some of which are well worth having.

In Illinois and Iowa, the same.

In Wisconsin there is probably a good deal of good land in the north part of the State, subject to entry or settlement.

In Minnesota there is a great deal of public land, and some very good. The same may be said of Nebraska and Kansas.

In Missouri there is a great deal of public land, but we cannot advise any one to go there now, nor any man who inquires of our correspondent does think of leaving ... a region of civilization for the wilds of Missouri.

In California, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and other Territories, there is an abundance of land which any one can go to the benefits of the Homestead law may have a home upon.

MANURE—TRUTH CONCERNING.—No farmer, except upon rich virgin soil, can afford to cultivate any crop without manure.

Straw, stalks, seeds, etc., are not manure, until decomposed. Droppings of any animal are manure at once.

All manures deteriorate by keeping, exposed to the atmosphere. Its safest value is obtained by applying at once to crops.

Manure applied upon the surface of sod ground in Autumn or early Spring, and the sod turned when the grass is in almost succulent growth, will give the best return any manure application.

If applied to weed land for corn, spread the manure broadcast and thoroughly incorporate it with the surface soil. A little handful of fine, rich compost, fine guano, guano, superphosphate, or homemade manure, mixed in the hill to give an early vigorous start to plants, will make the broadcast manuring more profitable, because the strong growing plants will be all to send out roots to appropriate it.

It is profitable to manure grass land, for pasturage or mowing, for as it will enlarge the next crop of manure, and so eventually.

Every farmer should keep a compost heap, into which all weeds, old hay, straw, leaves, and in short almost all vegetable and animal substances should be put.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—HUNT—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, at ... Church, Sing Sing, by the Rev. ... Hunt. ...

BARNARD—... the Rev. ... Jr., ... D. D. ... Louisa ... of Brooklyn ...

HUNT—COLLAR—At Woodstock, Vt., on Thursday, July 30, by the Rev. Dr. John Clement, ... Wm. ...

STURGES—FISHER—At Park, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 29, by the Rev. Thomas ... Fowler, ... daughter of Dudley B. Fuller.

DIED.

ALLEN—At Fortress Monroe, Va., on Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862, of chronic diarrhea, Silas Allen of the 49th Pa. Vols. He was a silversmith by trade, and recently taught school in Pennsylvania. His widow, Rose L. Allen (formerly Lucas) of Howard, Marsh Creek, Centre County, Pa., desires to hear from his friends in New-York. They will please write to her.

BALLANTINE—At Highland Mills, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, Wm. Frederick, only child of Wm. A. and Eveline Ballantine, aged 11 months and 27 days.

BETLENGER—At Islip, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 3, Wm. A. Betlenger.

BROWN—In New-Bedford, Mass., on Saturday, Aug. 1, Nettie Gould, eldest child of Charles E. and Jane M. Brown of Brooklyn, aged 6 years, 6 months and 10 days.

BROWN—In Mattea..., on Friday, July 31, George B., son of William H. and ... E. Brown, aged 1 year, 11 months and 26 days.

BOWERS—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Aug. 1, John Willard, son of Henry and Eliza Bowers, aged 3 months and 12 days.

BARKER—At Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. Sarah Barker, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 82d year of her age.

CUNNINGHAM—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Jane, widow of the late Robt. Cunningham.

COURSEN—On Saturday, Aug. 1, at the residence of her son-in-law, E. B. Walroff, Morristown, N. J., Mrs. M. Coursen, wife of Abram Coursen, deceased, aged 71 years.

CONWAY—At Sing Sing, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 28, 1863, Frederick B., only son of the Rev. T. W. and Eliza J. Conway, aged 5 weeks.

CARR—At Astoria, on Thursday, July 30, after a long and painful illness, Mary Carr, aged 85 years.

DWIGHT—At Englewood, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 3, Willie, infant son of the Rev. Wm. B. and Eliza H. Dwight.

DOUGLAS—At Gettysburg, on Friday, July 31, George Abercrombie Douglas, Company F, 14th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., youngest son of Caroline and the late Robt. A. Douglas, aged 19 years.

DEMAREST—In this city, at the residence of his father, C. M. Demarest, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, David B. Demarest, First Lieutenant of Company E, 1st Maine Vols., aged 24 years.

EDWARDS—At the assault on Fort Wagner, on Saturday, July 18, 1863, Lieut. Robert S. Edwards, 48th N. Y. Vols., of Brooklyn, youngest son of the late Ogden E. Edwards, aged 25 years.

HARRIOTT—At Tarrytown, on Friday evening, July 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abel Price, Jane, relict of the late John Harriott of this city, in the 90th year of her age.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery at Tarrytown, on Sunday.

JEROME—At Newport, on Tuesday morning, the 4th inst., Camille, daughter of Leonard W. and Clara Jerome, aged 7 years and 8 months.

KING—At Malone, N. Y., on Monday, 3d inst., William King, aged 69 years.

LYON—Suddenly, at her residence, in Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 8 o'clock a. m., Sarah, widow of the late Augustus Lyon, aged 64 years.

MAXSON—On board the U. S. Hospital Ship, Lower Bay, N. Y., on Monday, Aug. 3, Henry C. Maxson, Chief Engineer of the U. S. gunboat Alabama, in the 36th year of his age. Mr. Maxson was the son of the Rev. Wm. B. Maxson, D. D., and leaves a family to mourn his loss.

PEET—On Tuesday, Aug. 4, at Sheffield, Mass., at the residence of his grandfather, Richard Ensign, Edward Lewis Peet, infant son of Edward Peet, late Professor in the New-York Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, aged 10 months.

STEWART—At Warrenton, Va., Friday, July 31, Lieut. Robert Stewart of Harris's Light Cavalry, and formerly lieutenant in U. S. Navy.

SEAMAN—On Sunday evening, Aug. 2, at Newburgh, N. Y., Caroline Amelia, only child of Geo. A. and Mary C. Seaman, aged 1 year and 4 months.

SPENCER—At East Haddam, Conn., on Tuesday, July 28, Oliver F. Spencer, aged 73 years and 6 months.

SMITH—At New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 23, from wounds received before Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut.-Col. Abel Smith, jr., 165th Regiment, N. Y. S. V. (2d Duryea's Zouaves), aged 24 years and 6 months.

STEELE—Killed at the battle of Gettysburg, George V. Steele, aged 29 years, youngest son of John and Jane Steele of Clarkson, N. Y., and grandson of the late Wm. Steele of this city, a member of the 149th Regiment, N. Y. V.

SCHENCK—In hospital, Gettysburg, Pa., on Monday, July 27, from wounds received at the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, in joyful hope of a glorious resurrection, Lieut. Wm. Schenck, acting Captain of Company D, 147th Regiment, N. Y. S. V., son of Wm. and Mary Schenck of Oswego, N. Y., in the 24th year of his age.

"No man who suffers or dies in the cause of Freedom, suffers or dies in vain."

"Toll the bell! his corse is resting
In the smile of his Creator;
For his country nobly breasting
Conflict with the traitor."

TOWT—At Nyack, at the residence of her son, John W. Towt, Mrs. Ann Towt, aged 90 years.

YOUNG—At Riverdale, on Thursday, ... Joseph M. Young, Alexander M., son of Edmund M. and ... Young, aged 4 months and 10 days.

Capt. H. W. Sawyer.

The following letter from Capt. Sawyer to Mr. Joseph S. Leach of Cape May, N. J., has been furnished for publication:

LIBBY PRISON, Richmond, Va., July 20, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You must have heard of my solemn condition before this time, but, notwithstanding, I will give you the particulars. I was severely wounded and taken prisoner on the 9th of June, near Brandy Station, Virginia, and arrived in Richmond on the 13th of June.

The Confederate Government claims that Burnside has executed two of their officers for recruiting in Kentucky, of which I know nothing, nor of the circumstances attending them.

On the 6th of July, all the Union Captains now prisoners drew lots for two to be executed in *retaliation*, and it fell upon me for one. This is my present situation, and you can imagine my feelings upon so serious a matter.

I have been upon many hard-fought fields of battle, where death seemed to stare me in the face; but, Sir, all that is nothing to compare with what I experience every hour. It is a great inconvenience to which prisoners of war are in all cases subjected, to have their letters inspected; but this is the rule in all countries. A third person, cold-blooded at best, if not what is worse, with an inclination to hold up to ridicule the expression of grief or affection, is permitted to have the review of a man's heart toward a beloved wife and children, a dear old mother or friend. The correspondence loses its value, and forces me to keep within bounds of discreet caution.

I cannot in justice complain of those who have me in their charge. General Winder, Military Commander at Richmond, has treated me with great consideration. Captain Turner, commanding the prison, has treated me with courtesy and feeling, also the rest of the officers with whom I have come in contact, have all treated me with uniform kindness. And let me here say that, should the fortunes of war smile upon me in this my severest hour of trial, and compromise this matter, between the two governments, (for I have nothing whatever to do with it), should I ever be in a position to return this act of kindness toward me, I should feel myself under obligations to do it.

I have strong hopes, and shall hope to the last, although it may be vain; but I cannot think it just that I should suffer for the offenses committed in a different department than in the one in which I served, nor is there the least similarity between those two cases.

I received a letter from my dear wife. Truly it is enough to kill her, and my two children, who are both old enough to realize my situation, and all the rest of our family. It is hard times to part with all of them.

I have only the consolation that it is not through anything I have done, or anything that I could evade doing, to bring this severe affliction upon my family. Again, I say, I have strong hopes yet that the bitter cup may pass from me; but it will always be a lesson in life should I get out of it. But you must not understand me that I am broken-hearted with my trial. Nay, I am resigned to anything that God in His mercy may put upon me. I feel that I have done nothing wrong, nothing more than my duty toward my country, my God, and friends in the hour of my country's trial. I have stood by her to preserve her noble rank among nations, and to perpetuate her noble institutions to the inheritance of my children.

My dear friend, should I suffer death, look to my children. By law my family will be entitled to one-half of my actual pay, which will be thirty six dollars per month. See to them, and let friend Mugonagle know all about me as the rest of my friends.

Will you send this letter or a copy to John T. Nixon and John F. Starr, to enlist them in my case to procure for my wife and children their just due. Hoping you are all well, I remain Yours truly,

HENRY W. SAWYER, Cap. 1st N. J. Cavalry.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, and other Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1863.

ASHES—The market is steady with fair demand; sales of 50 bbls. at $6 87½ for Pots, and $8 — for Pearls.

COTTON—The business has been rather light to-day, but without any material increase in the stock, holders are still demanding full former rates; the sales are principally to manufacturers. About 600 bales have been disposed of on a basis of 68c. for Middlings.

COFFEE—The market for both Brazil and West India is very quiet, but holders remain firm at former rates. We quote:

Rio	25½ @ 28½	Maracaibo	29 @ 31
[illegible]	[illegible]	Laguayra	29 @ 30
St. Domingo	[illegible]	[illegible]	— @ —

COAL—The supply of foreign is still light, and the market is firm, with a good inquiry. The sales include 220 tuns Pelton Gas, to arrive, at $8 cash, and 600 tuns Newcastle Gas Coal, also to arrive, on terms we could not learn. Domestic is in moderate demand, and the arrivals are larger than for the same time last year. We quote from yard $7 50 @ $8 50.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is again 10c. ⅌ bbl. lower, prices of all kinds favoring [illegible]

[illegible]

[Advertisement.]

A WORD ABOUT AMERICAN WATCHES.—After a THOROUGH TRIAL of more than TEN YEARS the TIME-PIECES manufactured by the AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY, of Waltham, Mass., have gained a firm hold upon the favor of the public, and now no less than 80,000 of them are speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people. From a very insignificant beginning, the business has increased to an extent exceeding our most sanguine anticipations, and we are now justified in stating that we MAKE MORE THAN ONE-HALF of all the WATCHES sold in the United States. Repeated enlargement of our factory buildings, and the labor of 340 operatives, still find us unable to supply the constantly increasing demand. And we may here observe that, notwithstanding the high price of labor and materials, we actually sell our productions at less prices than those current five years ago.

We refer to these facts only for the purpose of properly introducing another subject relative to our manufacture of Watches. Hitherto our chief object has been to make GOOD Watches for the million at the lowest possible price—something to take the place of the make-believe Watches, called "Ancres," "Lepines," "English Patent Levers," &c., annually thrown upon this market, in countless numbers, by European workshops—watches which are the refuse of their factories, unsalable at home, and perfectly worthless everywhere.

This object we have accomplished, and now we have to announce that we have commenced the manufacture of watches of the very

HIGHEST GRADE KNOWN TO CHRONOMETRY,

unequaled by anything hitherto made by ourselves, and unsurpassed by anything made in the world. For this purpose we have the amplest facilities. We have erected an addition to our main buildings expressly for this branch of our business, and have filled it with the best workmen in our service. Profiting by our long experience, we have remodeled the form of our watches, introducing such improvements as have been suggested and proved to be good from time to time, and have instituted new and severe tests of isochronism, adjustment, and compensation. New machines and appliances have been constructed, which perform their work with consummate delicacy and exactitude, and the choicest and most approved materials only are used. Nothing, in fact, is wanting, either in mechanical principles, material, or workmanship, to insure perfection in the result.

We continue to manufacture our other well-known qualities under the following names:

"APPLETON, TRACY & Co."
"P. S. BARTLETT,"
And the "Soldier's Watch,"
"WM. ELLERY."

The latter, the lowest priced watch we make, is a substantial, reliable time-piece, cased in sterling silver, hunting pattern, and is not liable to get out of order, either in marching, riding, or fighting. All the above described watches, including the FINEST, which is named "AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY" on the plate, are sold by watch-dealers generally throughout the country.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

WHISKERS AND MUSTACHES produced in six weeks by using GRAHAM'S ONGUENT, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post-free to any address.
R. S. GRAHAM, No. 109 Nassau-st., N. Y.

DIED.

HAYNES—In Deerfield, N. H., on Sunday, July 26, of consumption, Mary, wife of the late Samuel Haynes, aged 64 years, 2 months and 26 days.

New Publications.

THE SCALPEL—No. 45—Edited by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., contains comprehensive articles on Piles, Fissure, Fistula, diseases of the Spine, Joints, Consumption, Delay in the Establishment of Monthly Periods, Stricture, Is it Proper to Check the Increase of Family? Stone in the Bladder, Loss of Virility, and Symptoms Produced by Diseases of the Rectum in other Parts of the Body. Sixty-four pages, fine paper. Send 25 cents to Box No. 3,121.

HAVE YOU SEEN the new SINGING-BOOK? —"THE HARP OF JUDAH." By L. O. Emerson, author of the "Golden Wreath," &c. Get it—Look at it—Try it. Specimen pages sent free. Price of the "Harp," $1. Per dozen, $9. OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers, Boston.

INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM; Or, EMANCIPATION FROM MENTAL AND PHYSICAL BONDAGE. By Charles S. Woodruff, M. D., author of "Legalized Prostitution," etc. A work adapted to the troublous times in which we live. The work is printed on good paper, and neatly bound in pamphlet form. Price 50 cents. Mailed free of postage on receipt of 60 cents. SINCLAIR TOUSEY, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., N. Y.

Medical.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Mr. KENNEDY of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures EVERY KIND OF HUMOR.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
One to three bottles will clear the system of boils.
Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the stomach.
Three or five bottles are warranted to cure the worst kinds of erysipelas.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure all humors of the eyes.
Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.
Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.
One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.
Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.
Three or four bottles are warranted to cure salt-rheum.
Five to eight bottles are warranted to cure the worst scrofula.
One to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of dyspepsia. I know from the experience of thousands that it is caused by a canker in the stomach.
One or two bottles are warranted to cure sick headache.
One or two bottles are warranted to regulate a costive state of the bowels.
One or two bottles will regulate all derangement of the kidneys.
Four to six bottles has cured the worst cases of dropsy.

By strictly following the directions in the pamphlet around each bottle, and a judicious application of the SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT, SCROFULA OINTMENT, and HEALING OINTMENT, every sore and ulcer of whatever kind and nature, except cancer that has taken root, is perfectly and permanently cured.

For sale by Druggists everywhere.
Price One Dollar per bottle.
Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhea or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhea and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them for 25 cents for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures. RADWAY & Co., 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by Druggists generally.

PILES! PILES!! DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS are warranted a certain cure for FISTULA, BLIND OR BLEEDING PILES.

We would caution all who are victims to this distressing complaint to avoid the use of external applications, as they result only in aggravating the disease.

Dr. WITFIELD'S remedy removes the cause of the disease, and effects a permanent cure. This is no quack medicine. These Pills have been tried for the last seven years, and in no instance have they failed to cure.

Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail to any address. J. YOUNG, Sole Proprietor, No. 431 Broadway, N. Y.

PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TAN, FRECKLES, &c.—CHAPMAN'S Recipe for the permanent removal of the above disfigurements of the face, leaving the skin soft and smooth, can be obtained (free of charge) by addressing in perfect confidence, Dr. THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Practical Chemist, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y. P. S.—Also, information that will enable any one to start a full set of Whiskers in less than six weeks.

"STONE'S SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, or its resulting Impotence. Is a Specific Remedy for Spermatorrhea and Genital Irritability in either sex.
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